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AND

Biographia Literaria.

ART. I. *The History of the Helvetic Confederacy. Two Volumes, 4to, pp. 935. 2l. 2s. Stockdale.*

THE interest excited by the sufferings of Swisserland through the rampant cruelty and rapacious ambition of the French Republic, naturally led the inquiring observer to the history of that singular country. But this desire was not easily gratified, for though we have many descriptive accounts of Swisserland, yet of its civil and political history little has been written, at least in English, and that little is very unsatisfactory. Mr. Planta, the author of the work before us, has completely supplied this desideratum, and produced a history which will do honour both to his native country and to himself.

In a very clear and ample preface he has shewn the different steps by which he proceeded, the various writers he has consulted, and the sentiments which actuated his mind in the commencement and prosecution of his undertaking.

The *amor patriæ* has ever been considered as a distinguishing characteristic of the Swiss nation, and Mr. Planta manifests this spirit with abundant, but becoming zeal, in vindicating his countrymen from the charges which have been often brought against them, of *intellectual deficiency*, *venality* and *fickleness*. His defence is managed with temper, energy, and success. On the subject of *venality*, which has been so often repeated as to render the Swiss name almost proverbial, our author observes,

'What regular troops, in fact, serve, or indeed can serve, without pay? And in what other line of employment are services expected without adequate remuneration? Has not the most venerable of all professions sanctioned the maxim, "that he who serves the altar must live by the altar?" And as to entering into foreign services, the ten th usand Greeks who, under Xenophon, fought in the cause of a foreign traitor; and the Scots and Irish who having no opportunity to serve at home, engaged in the armies even of the natural enemy of their country, are surely no less deserving of the epithet of *mercenary*, than the Swiss, who, while they accepted the importunate offers of friendly powers, always reserved themselves for the service of their country, whenever dangers called for them. It may be proved to a demonstration that Swisserland, as a state, has always been a great sufferer by its foreign military services, which accordingly the magistrates have long endeavoured to suppress: but finding it impracticable, have been at

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length driven to the necessity of regulating those services by equitable capitulations."*

We now proceed to a consideration of the history, which is divided into two books, and those again are subdivided into chapters. The following are the contents:

BOOK I.

Establishment of the Confederacy.

Chapter I. *Origin of the Helvetic Nations.* Face of the country. First Inhabitants. The Helvetii. The Rhæti. Times of the Roman Emperors. The Nation extirpated. Helvetia repeopled by the Alemanni, the Franks, the Ostrogoths, the Burgundians. General view of the country.

Chapter II. *Helvetia under the Burgundians, Ostrogoths, and Franks.* Under the first kingdom of Burgundy; under the Ostrogoths; under the Franks; under the new kingdom of Burgundy. Form of Government. Laws: 1. Burgundian. 2. Alemannic. A new Statute. Manners.

Chapter III. *Helvetia under the Germanic Empire.* 1. Secular Lords. The Presidents of Rhætia. The Counts of Lenzburg; of Kyburg; of Hapsburg. Dukes of Zæringen. Counts of Savoy; of Gruyeres; of Neuchattel; of Rapperswyl; of Tockenburg, &c. 2. Ecclesiastical Lords. The Bishops of Lausanne; Constance; Coire; Sion; Geneva; Basle. Abbeys of Disentis; St. Gallen (Appenzel;) Seckingen (Glaris;) Zuric (Minster,) (Ladies Monastery;) Payerne; St. Maurice; Engelberg; Einsidlen. 3. Cities. Zuric; Shaffhausen; Basle; Soleure; Berne; Friburg; Lucern. Recapitulation.

Chapter IV. *The Swiss.* Their Origin. First Constitution. Their Country divided into Cantons. First Notice of them.

Chapter V. Contains an interesting account of *Rudolph of Hapsburg.*

Chapter VI. *Albert of Austria.* His Character. First Compact of the Swiss. An Alliance against Albert. Hostilities. Expedition against Berne. Albert before Zuric. Advocacy of St. Gallen; of Glaris. Other acquisitions of Albert. His conduct towards the Swiss. William Tell. The Bailiffs expelled. King Albert slain. His Death avenged.

Chapter VII. *League of the four Forest Cantons.* Consequences of Albert's Death. A Contest between Schwitz and Einsidlen. Election of Two Kings of Germany. Whence a War with the Three Cantons. Battle of Morgarten. Strasberg

* The appropriate name of the engagements of the Swiss regiments in foreign services.

defeated.

defeated. The Confederacy renewed. Termination of the War. The Swiss assist King Lewis. First Expedition of the Swiss into Italy. The Underwalders march in favour of Hasli. Lucern admitted into the Confederacy. A War in consequence thereof. A Conspiracy at Lucern. Progress towards Italy. A general Pacification. An Instance of Generosity. State of the Country. (Cultivation,) (Commerce,) (Religion,) in general.

Chapter VIII. *Revolution at Zuric. War of Laupen.* 1. Change in the Constitution of Zuric. State of Zuric previous to it. Change of the Constitution. New Form of Government. Brun's Policy. 2. War of Laupen. Ostensible Causes of this War. Real Motives. Conduct of Berne; (in the Council: at a Congress.) Preparations of the Lords: of Berne. The Berners chuse a Commander. Eve of the Battle. The March. Hour before the Battle. The Battle. The Evening. The Day after the Battle. Sequel of the War. Peace. A Plague. Fate of Bubenberg; and of Erlach.

Chapter IX. *Four Cantons added to the Confederacy.* Conspiracy against Brun. Zuric admitted into the Swiss Confederacy. War with Austria. Duke Albert summons the People of Glaris; who join the Swiss. Admitted into the Confederacy. Battle near Tatwyl. Brun consults his own Safety. Zug received into the Confederacy. Peace. Berne enters into the Confederacy. Another War with Austria; and with the Empire. An Attempt to divide the Confederates. Defeated by Schwitz. Truce of Thorberg. Brun's Death.

Chapter X. *Wars with the Nobles.* State of the Confederacy. Accession of Gersau, &c. Priest's Ordinance. Brun's Family disgraced. Feud of Rinkenberg. Zuric. Basle. Berne. War of Bienne. St. Gallen. Rhætia. The Pays de Vaud. Neuchattel. The House of Austria. Recapitulation. Expeditions of Cervola and Coucy. An Attempt upon Soleure. View of the Times. Ostensible Cause of the War with the Nobles. Preparations. Battle of Sempach. Battle of Næfels. Siege of Rapperswyl. Berne takes Buren, Nidau, &c.

Chapter XI. *The Confederacy prevails throughout Helvetia.* Decree of Sempach. Constitutional Act of Zuric. Twenty Years Prorogation of the Truce. Acquisitions made by Zuric, Berne, Soleure, Basle. Domestic Occurrences at Friburg, Shaffhausen, Zug, Glaris. Fire at Berne. Decline of the Nobility. Acquisitions in Italy. Rhætian leagues. Werdenberg. Tockenburg. Appenzel. Joined by St. Gallen. Battles at the Speicher; at the Stoss; at Hauptlisberg; at the Wolfshalde. Peace. Unite with Seven of the Cantons. A Fifty Years' Peace. Recapitulation.

BOOK II.

THE PROGRESS, DECLINE, AND DISSOLUTION OF THE CONFEDERACY.

Chapter I. *Councils of Constance and Basle.* The Hierarchy. A Council summoned. Berne takes the Argau. Zuric makes Conquests. The Council dissolved. War of Raron. War of Bellinzona. Battle of St. Paul. Rhætia. The Grey League. League of the House of God. League of the Ten Jurisdictions. Council of Basle.

Chapter II. *War of Zuric.* Succession of Tockenburg. (Burgomaster Stussi.) Disputes concerning it. Hostilities. A Pacification. Zuric joins Austria. Renewal of the War. Action of Freyenbach. The Lines of Hirzel forced. Action at the Chapel of St. Jacob. Invasion of the Armagnacs. Action at St. Jacob near Basle. Peace.

Chapter III. *The Burgundian War.* Parties concerned in the War. Austria; France; Burgundy; Savoy; Milan; Lorrain. Domestic Transactions previous to the War. Hereditary Union between Austria and the Confederates. Battles of Granson, Morat, Nancy.

Chapter IV. *The Suabian War.* Previous Occurrences. The Mad Society. Friburg and Soleure admitted into the Confederacy. Covenant of Stanz. Treaty with France. Waldmann's Catastrophe. Origin of the Suabian War. Encounters at Luciensteig, Triesen, Hard, Frastenz, Malsheide, Schwaderloch, Bruderholz, Dornach. Peace.

Chapter V. *Wars of Milan.* Conquest of Milan by the French. Basle and Shaffhausen admitted into the Confederacy. French seduction. Matthew Shinner. Hostilities in Italy. Battle of Novarra. Invasion of Burgundy. Appenzel added to the Confederacy. Battle of Marignan. Peace. Battle of Biccoca.

Chapter VI. *The Reformation.* Causes of the Reformation. Ulric Zwinglius. Revolution at Geneva. Progress of the Reformation. Anabaptists. Synod of Baden. Zwinglius's dispute with Luther. Dissensions among the Cantons. Hostilities. Battle of Cappel. Death of Zwinglius. Pacification. The Progress of the Reformation retarded. William Farel. Reformation at Geneva. Berne and Friburg acquire the Pays de Vaud. John Calvin.

Chapter VII. *Sequel of the Reformation.*—1. *The Boromean or Holy League.* The Pope's Nuncio at Berne. Dissensions concerning the Gregorian Calendar. 2. *War of Mulhausen.* 3. *The Scalade of Geneva.* 4. *War of the Valteline.* Factions in the Grison Country. Origin of the Troubles. Massacre in the Valteline. Progress of the Troubles. Treaty of Madrid. Conventions

Conventions of Milan. Deplorable state of the Country. Treaty of Moncon. Disturbances at Zuric, &c. 5. *Insurrection of the Peasants.* Causes of the Revolt. First Disturbances at Lucern. Appeased. The Peasants of Berne revolt. Joined by those of Lucern. Headed by Leuenberger. Various Negociations. Hostilities. The Insurgents defeated. 6. *Miscellaneous Incidents.* Stocker's Mission in England. Interference in favour of the Vaudois. The Defensional. The Formula Consensus. Reception of the Hugenots, and the Vaudois. Succession to Neuchattel. 7. *War of Tockenburg.* Preparatory Incidents. Hostilities. Negociations. Fresh Troubles. Battle of Villemergen. Attempts of the Tockenburghers. Pacification of Arau, and Baden.

Chapter VIII. *Statistical View of the Confederacy.* Tables. I. The Cantons. II. The Subject Bailiwicks. III. Confederated States. 1. *Aristocratical Cantons.* Berne. Supreme Council. The Senate. Officers of State. Elections into the Senate; into the Council. Subordinate Brands. The exterior State. The Bailiwicks. Defects. Finances. Ecclesiastical Establishment. Military Establishments. Lucern. Friburg. Soleure. 2. *Aristo-democratic Cantons.* Zuric. Basle. Shaffhausen. 3. *Democratic Cantons.* Uri. Schwitz. Underwalden. Zug. Glaris. Appenzel. 4. *Allies.* The Grison Country. The Valais. Helvetic Diets. Foreign Alliances.

Chapter IX. *Disturbances at Geneva in the Eighteenth Century.* Constitution anno 1700. 1. Troubles appeased in 1707. Fatio. A short Interval of Tranquillity. Fresh Disturbances. Quelled by Severity, 2. Troubles appeased in 1714. Micheli du Crest. Momentary Triumph of the Democracy. 3. Fresh Disturbances terminated in 1738. 4. Henzi's Conspiracy at Berne. 5. Troubles at Geneva appeased in 1768. 6. Insurrection of the Natives in 1770. 7. Troubles appeased in 1782. 8. Revolution in 1789.

Chapter X. *Dissolution of the Confederacy.* Origin of the French Revolution. State of Swisserland. Treatment of the Swiss Troops in France. Massacre at the Tuilleries. First Symptoms of Disaffection in the Pays de Vaud. French Armies approach the Frontiers. The Cantons persist in their Neutrality. Successes of the French. The French bring charges against the Swiss. Answered. Valteline, &c. torn from the Confederacy. Bonaparte visits Swisserland. Mengaud's Mission. The Vaudese claim the Guarantee of France. Accepted. Berne temporizes. Diet at Arau. Revolution at Basle. The French take the Erguel, and Mulhausen. Revolution at Zuric; at Lucern, Shaffhausen, &c. Conduct of Berne. Autier's repulse. Delegates assemble at Berne. Plan

of

of a Constitution. An Armistice. Berne arms. Brune's ultimatum. A further Truce. Hostilities begun. The Swiss mutiny. Last Day of the Confederacy. Erlach assassinated. Oppressive Conduct of the French. Conduct of the small Cantons. The new Constitution. War against the small Cantons. The Valais, and the Italian Bailiwicks surrender. Rapinat Commissary. Deplorable state of Helvetia. Lavater's Philippic. Zeltner's Remonstrance. Rapinat displaced and reinstated. The Underwalders assailed, and extirminated. The Grisons attacked. Conclusion."

From this view of the contents the reader's expectations will doubtless be excited in no ordinary degree; and we can assure him that a perusal of the work will not disappoint him. Mr. Planta has displayed equal industry and ingenuity in the composition of this history, and he is intitled to commendation for having avoided that glittering and affected style which too many modern writers have adopted under the persuasion that they were imitating Gibbon. We shall only present our readers with an extract or two from these interesting volumes by way of relieving our report, and the first shall be an account of the celebrated Tell.

When Swisserland groaned under the yoke of Austria, whose delegates, or bailiffs, exercised the most wanton cruelty in their official capacities, the first confederacy was formed in secret, to which an accidental circumstance gave animation and effect. The name of Herman Gesler, one of these bailiffs is particularly distinguished.

"Prompted either by restless suspicion, or by some intimation of a meditated insurrection, he resolved to mark those who bore his yoke with most reluctance, and had recourse to an expedient which, perhaps, had been practised by the ancestors of this people before they left their northern seats.* He raised a hat on a pole at Uri, to which he commanded all passengers to pay obeisance. Wm. Tell of Burglen, in the valley of Uri, son-in-law to Walter Furst, (one of the principal confederates) a man in the full vigour of life, of an undaunted spirit, and one of the sworn friends of liberty, scorned to pay the respect Gesler had ordained to this symbol of his usurped authority. An unguarded declaration of his contempt for this badge of servitude, induced the bailiff to seize his person; and thinking it unsafe, on account of the many friends and relations he had in his native valley, to detain him there, he resolved, contrary to the privilege of the people, (which forbad their being sent to foreign prisons) to convey him across the lake. They had not navigated far beyond the Rutli, when, on a sudden, a boisterous south wind burst forth from the inlets of St Gothard, and raised the waters on the lake to a tremendous height. The bailiff

* Grasser, a Swiss writer, has pointed out some resemblance between various incidents in Tell's history, and those of Tocco, a Scandinavian, whose feats are recorded by Saxo. The popular tale of the apple, which Tell was ordered to shoot at on the head of his infant son, is wholly omitted by Muller.

justly

justly alarmed at his own danger, ordered Tell, whom he knew to be an expert boatman, to be freed from his fetters, and intrusted with the helm. They rowed in anxious suspense under the towering precipices on the right of the lake, till having approached the Axelberg, Tell steered close to a projecting cliff, sprung on shore, and leaving the boat to contend with the rocks and raging billows, climbed up the steep, and fled to Schwitz. The bailiff likewise escaped the storm, and landed at Kusnacht, near the lower extremity of the lake; but Tell, aware of his own danger while such a foe survived, met him in a hollow road, and shot him with an arrow. Such was the end of Herman Gesler. He fell before the appointed hour for the deliverance of the country, without any co-operation on the part of the indignant people, but merely by the provoked resentment of a free, high-minded individual. The deed, it is true, cannot be justified on legal principles; and Tell has more than once been branded with the opprobious appellation of conspirator and assassin: but it was a deed similar to many which have been highly extolled in history: nor is it at all expedient, or necessary, towards a well regulated government, that oppression should have no limits, and that tyrants should have nothing to fear. This deed of William Tell cheered the hopes and animated the courage of the sworn associates; but many feared lest the anticipation might rouse the vigilance, and call forth all the efforts and precautions of the surviving bailiff. They, however, continued carefully to conceal their project: and thus ended the year one thousand three hundred and seven.'

Subjoined to this account is the following note.

'The name of Tell, except at a meeting of the community of Uri, in 1339, when an aid was voted for Berne, occurs no more in the history of this country. He appears to have returned to his house at Burglen, upon the site of which a chapel has since been erected, as well as on the spot where he leaped on shore. He is said to have been drowned in 1354, in an inundation: two sons of his are mentioned, William and Walter. His male issue became extinct in 1684, and the female not before 1720. No honours or rewards whatever were conferred on him or his progeny; nor indeed on any of those who, on this occasion, freed their country. All their descendants lived in obscurity; some are even said to have died in hospitals. Such disinterestedness did their ancestors combine with so much heroism.'

The effects of the French revolution upon these cantons are well known, and have fixed a stain upon the history of the republic, which time itself will never deface. Mr. Planta has delineated this part of his subject with a pathos, and an accuracy which do him honour.

'Swisserland (says he) was situated too near, and was too closely connected with this nursery of sedition, not to be early infected by the spreading contagion. The cries of liberty, equality, and representation, were soon heard in many of the sequestered valleys, where harmony, peace, and prosperity had subsisted for ages. Its different governments, at the same time, were of too lenient and patriarchal a nature to afford the corrective means which the nature of the evil manifestly required; and hence arose in various parts, a clamour that these governments were no longer adapted to the spirit of the times. Few, indeed, dared openly to avow the charge of oppression against their rulers; the people throughout the country being armed, and the magistrates without a weapon, but the love and confidence of the people: no imputation, therefore, could surely be more false and injurious than that of the tyranny of an oligarchy, so incessantly proclaimed by

by the French agents and depredators. It must, however, be owned that in some of the aristocratic cantons, a certain inequality had taken place, which, though far from unjust or oppressive in its origin, did yet in time, become vexatious to those who were stationed in the inferior ranks. At Zuric and Basle, for instance, where the citizens engrossed not only all the the authority and emoluments of government, but even to a certain degree, monopolized the best part of the profits of the industrious inhabitants of the country, the peasantry, having once heard the cry of emancipation, and equality, stood in little need of French emissaries to urge them to a claim of equal rights, to which they might well think, and they had before now intimated, that the services they had rendered to the state had given them a just title. Accordingly it was soon perceived that the peasants on the lake of Zuric, and in the rural districts of Basle, were preparing to be among the foremost in adopting a spirit of disaffection, and in advancing pretensions of a revolutionary tendency.'

These revolutionary symptoms spreading through other parts of the country, chiefly owing to the inactivity of the magistracy, the French Directory took advantage of this spirit to subjugate Swisserland, and succeeded.

The intrigues and atrocities which marked this event are painted with a glowing but a faithful pencil. Our author vouches his authorities for every fact, and the guilt of the great nation is stamped in colours too deep to be effaced throughout this affecting narrative.

To the work is prefixed a good map of Swisserland.

ART. II. *An Account of a Voyage in search of La Perouse, undertaken by Order of the Constituent Assembly of France, and performed in the Years* 1791, 1792, *and* 1793, *in the Recherche and Esperance, Ships of War, under the command of Rear-Admiral Brune D'Entrecasteaux. Translated from the French of C. Labillardier. Correspondent of the* ci-devant *Academy of Sciences, Member of the Society of Natural History of Paris, and one of the Naturalists attached to the Expedition. In two Vols.* 8vo. *with a Chart of the Ships, Track, and Forty-three other Engravings, pp.* 587. *1l.* 11*s.* 6*d. Debrett,* 1800.

IT must be in every one's recollection that the members of the Society of Natural History of France, communicated at the bar of the National Assembly, in February 1791, their fears for the fate of La Perouse, who with De Langle, had been appointed to command an expedition of discovery in the two Frigates, La Boussole, and L'Astrolabe.* No tidings having been received from the commander in chief of those ships, since his last advices of February 7th, 1788, dated from Botany Bay, in which he expressed his design to return by the

* The account of his Voyage was translated and published in 1798, a notice of which will be found in our Review. Vol. I. pp. 227. 580.

Isle

Isle de France, the Assembly was entreated to take measures that a search might be made for him and his companions.

A decree was accordingly passed by the National Assembly, that the King should be requested to order one or two vessels to be properly equipped for the desired research, and the two ships *La Recherche* and *L'Esperance*, the former carrying 113 men, the latter 106, (including naturalists and other men of science, of which description the writer of the account was one,) were got ready, stored with 18 months provisions, and abundance of such articles and instruments as might be thought requisite for the success of the undertaking. The chances of war brought the papers, &c. of the writer of the voyage into England; but, on application from the French, through Sir Joseph Banks, to the British government, they were restored. A few days before the vessels were ready, the commodore, who was soon after made an admiral, repaired to Brest, from whence both sailed the 28th September, 1791. There is very little to notice, till their arrival at Teneriffe. They cast anchor in the morning of the 13th, in the road of Santa Cruz.

C. Labillardiere was very diligent in collecting plants, and making botanical and other observations, while he stayed on the island. Here a party made a journey to the Peak; and the writer says,

'The abundance of rain with which the natural disposition of the air is impregnated on these heights, should produce a great number of springs. They are, however, here very scarce; for the earth is not sufficiently attenuated to retain the rain water, which filtering through these volcanic substances, in general discharges itself into the ocean, without having formed any rivulets.'

No sooner had they passed through the thick mists which surrounded them, than he observes,

'The clouds that had been just gathering beneath us mingled themselves in the distance with the waters of the sea, concealing from us the view of the island, we beheld the clearest sky; the Peak appeared then like an island, the base of which seemed to be immerged in a vast ocean.'

The writer compares a phænomenon then in view with one he had often witnessed during his stay on the high mountains of Kesrouan, in Asia Minor.

'It was with fresh surprize (says he) that I perceived all the contours of my body traced in the beautiful colours of the rainbow, on some clouds that were below me, on the side opposite to the sun.'

He noticed, while walking over considerable heaps of fragments of lava, the large masses of a compact blackish glass, which, though made in the immense crucibles of those moun-

tains, he thinks not less capable of being rendered useful in the arts, since being already formed by nature they would require melting, and receiving that form which the hand of man could easily give them; whether as bottles, &c. In ascending the summit of the Peak, the place called *La Ramblette*, situated towards the north-west, attracted the notice of the travellers. The mercurial thermometer was applied to several of the apertures or fissures in the rock. In one of the places so difficult to climb up, owing to the steepness of the peak, a hole about the depth of eight inches was dug, into which the thermometer was introduced. Although the ground was not heated in a greater degree than is commonly experienced at such a height, it being about one third of the elevation, the quicksilver stood at 51° above 0. Various other interesting remarks, physical and botanical, are made by the writer on what he saw on the Peak, and in the environs of Santa Cruz, the soil of which he considers in general to be barren. He doubts the truth of the assertion of some travellers, that parrots have been found on the island; he saw numbers of the birds called *canaries*; but the plumage, he observes, is less beautiful than of those in a state of domesticity. Citizens Riche and Blaver had designed to follow the writer and his party to the Peak; but they could not ascend near the summit, their lungs being unable to withstand so rarified an atmosphere. He admires the facility with which refreshments, such as wine, fruits, and vegetables, may be had on this island. There had been no volcanic eruption here for ninety-two years, till the month of June 1798, when there broke out one on the south-west side of the Peak. The following is the account of it, given to M. Labillardiere, since his return home, by the French Consul.

'On the 21st Prairial, 6th year, (June 9th, 1798), the inhabitants of Santa Cruz heard some hollow and repeated noises, which very much resembled the report of cannon fired at a great distance; in the night there was a slight earthquake; and it was known the next day, that a volcano had broken out on the south-west side of the Peak. At the beginning of the eruption, they reckoned fifteen craters; these were soon reduced to twelve; and, at the end of a month, there were to be seen only two, whence continually issued large rocks, which vomited forth with the lava, followed their projectile motion, frequently for fifteen seconds, before they again fell to the ground.'

On the 23d of October, the expedition sailed from Teneriffe, for the Cape of Good Hope, and the writer takes the opportunity of acknowleging the civility of an English officer commanding a sloop of war, for his ready assistance in enabling them to get under weigh. On the 27th they crossed the tropic of cancer, in the longitude of 20°. west. They were

were concerned to find that the vegetables and fruits, purchased at Teneriffe did not keep; the heats and the humidity in calm regions hasten their decay; though it was presumed, that being gathered under a warm and dry sky, they would have kept better than those of any other part of Europe. They found the heat intolerable when there was no breeze, and the naturalist observes that,

'The thermometer however indicated but 23°. above 0; though we were no more than 5° to the northward of the equator, and in the longitude of 20° 50′ east. It should seem, (he adds) that the thermometer is a very incorrect measure of the sensible heat; for, although it stood at some degrees below what it frequently indicates in Europe in a fine season, we experienced, nevertheless an excessive perspiration, which produced some very troublesome eruptions.'

The mercury too in the barometer, he observed, does not, as is well known, undergo much variation between the tropics; the greatest did not exceed one line and a half.

He noticed the sea to be more phosphoric in the vicinity of the coasts which lie under the tropics than elsewhere; assigning as a reason, that, nature has there more diffusely distributed the animalcula on which the phosphorescence depends. On this subject the author made an experiment.

'I had (says he) preserved a few bottles of sea-water, taken up the evening before, during its phosphorescence, to examine the little luminous bodies which are the cause of this phenomenon. This water, poured into a glass, was set in motion in the dark. I immediately saw some luminous globules, which differed in no respect from those which are commonly remarked when the sea is agitated. It appeared to me quite an easy matter to try to separate these bodies, in order to see whether the water would still preserve its phosphoric quality. I strained it through a piece of white-brown paper: some molecules, very gelatinous and transparent, the size of which was almost a third of a millimeter, remained in the strainer, and from that time this sea-water lost all its phosphorescence, which I restored to it at pleasure, by throwing therein the little molecules. It was necessary not to leave these diminutive animals exposed long to the air, for they soon lost all their phosphoric properties.'

He further adds, in elucidation of this subject.

'I have several times repeated the same experiment in seas very distant from each other, and I have constantly found the same animacula, which I consider as the most ordinary cause of the phosphorescence of sea-water. However they alone (exclusively) have not the property of rendering the sea luminous; several species of crabs, some very large molecules, &c. often quit the bottom of the waters, to come and illumine their furface. I have frequently seen these phosphoric molecules of the size of a double decimeter; but I have always found, at the same time, the little luminous bodies which I have mentioned.'

In the run to the Cape of Good Hope, the author makes many judicious and interesting observations on the birds,

fishes and winds, they met with; as also on a rainbow produced by the rays of the moon. On the 17th of January they were near the entrance of Table Bay, and as great care had been taken to fumigate the ship, and make the sailors change their clothes, they had the satisfaction to experience the benefits of these precautions, by not having a man on the sick lists of the ships. On the truly interesting subject of preserving the purity of water in hot climates, and of recovering it in a great degree when decomposed, the narrator of the voyage observes that,

"We had on board a machine which perfectly answered the end; it was a large tub of the size of a double hecteliter; when it was three fourths filled with water, there were turned round in its middle by means of a winch and a catch wheel, four large iron plates disposed in the form of a cross; the water then received a strong agitation, which by disengaging the inflammable gas, with which it was impregnated, restored to it, at the same time, the pure air of which it had been partly deprived; and however tainted it was before, it did not, in a very little while, differ from the best water."

At the Cape of Good Hope, the commander of the expedition received accounts from the governor of the Isle of France, which probably occasioned some change in the original plan of the voyage. Two commanders of merchant ships had made depositions, which at first sight, appeared to hold out some light to direct the steps of the expedition to the very quarter, where the fate of the unfortunate circumnavigator was supposed to be sealed; but from the manner these depositions mentioned the name of Captain Hunter, whose ship, the Syrius, had been lost on Norfolk Island, joined to the circumstance of that officer's leaving the Cape two hours after the arrival there, of the Reserche and Esperance, without expressing a desire to speak with the admiral on the subject, (though he must have known the errand of those ships,) we confess we cannot see how any credit whatever could be attached to the more than vague story.

The admiral's instructions not being before us, we cannot say how much he was influenced by those depositions: the writer in his journal, thinks they determined D'Entrecasteaux to proceed as quickly as possible to the Admiralty Islands, where he hoped to arrive before the return of the eastern monsoon, after having passed to the northward of New Holland.

The ships left the Cape the 16th of February, and on the 26th of the same month, they were met by so rough a sea, that a windmill lashed on the poop was rolled overboard; a loss not greatly regretted, as the ship it seems was overloaded, and the article deemed of little use. They saw numerous flying

ing fishes, although they had passed the latitude of 35°. south; but they met with nothing till they approached the Island of St. Paul, which was on the 20th of March. They shaped their course so as to pass to windward of that island, whose proximity had been announced as usual, by numbers of mews and boobies.

The ships ran with a regular encrease of latitude, till they reached 43° south; when in longitude 135° it was announced that in case of separation, the rendezvous would be Cape Diemen, in Adventure Bay. The admiral had received a contusion in the ribs, by falling against a hand-organ, upon a sudden roll of the ship; and this accident had confined him to his cabin and occasioned a mistake in taking the bearings, by which the ships ran into Storm Bay instead of Adventure Bay; but as there was good holding ground, and wood and water to be had easily, the admiral resolved that the Bay he was in should be examined, to find, if possible, a safe shelter. He therefore dropped anchor, and dispatched two boats to reconnoitre, one of which soon brought him the agreeable intelligence of having found a well sheltered harbour, in every respect preferable to Adventure Bay, and which the admiral afterwards named *Port D'Entrecasteaux*.

The author relates the different occurrences while the expedition lay in this bay, and particularly the discovering a streight, by which a vessel may pass from Storm Bay to Adventure Bay; as also a very extensive harbour at the entrance of D'Entrecasteaux's streight. It was the 21st of April the admiral entered this capacious bay, which is described as being contiguous to vast forests of wood, very fit for ship building. It is further observed, in recommendation of this harbour, that although it is remarkable for smooth water, it is nevertheless spacious enough to contain the navies of all the powers of Europe. This geographical discovery, therefore, may be considered of great importance to navigation, as it has ascertained where ships may find safety and shelter from the impetuous winds which often prevail in the seas near the extremity of New Holland.

By the 30th of May, the ships had made considerable progress in their way to New Caledonia, whose south-west coast the admiral was desirous of exploring. On the 2d of June they were in latitude 40° 55′ south, and longitude 150° 4′ east. On the 16th of the same month they entered the torrid zone, in the longitude of 165° east; and the same evening got sight of the island of Pines, which lies off the south point of New Caledonia. During the night the currents carried the ships near some dangerous reefs, which they had some difficulty

difficulty to get clear of. They reconnoitered the south-west coast of this island, and then bore away to Solomon's Islands and Bougainville's Island. On the 16th of July they got sight of Cape St. George, the south-east part of New Ireland; a region in which the anxiety of the persons composing this expedition, must necessarily be roused to a great degree. They landed on Cocoa-nut Island, where some part of the crews did not scruple to fell the cocoa-nut trees to get the easier at the fruit. Both the nuts and tender leaves on the tops of the trees, were devoured with greediness by those who had lived so long on salted provisions.

The expedition took in water at Carteret's harbour; and which is remarkable enough, the wood they obtained there filled every part of the ships with scorpions, which were found very troublesome.

On the 24th of July they left Carteret's harbour, where the Esperance lost an anchor and eight fathoms of cable. The admiral ascertained the breadth of St. George's channel to be less than Carteret had supposed it. It was intended to have reconnoitered Sandwich Island, but the currents drifted them with so much rapidity during the night in which they approached it, that they were too distant to be visited in the morning by the savages. They remarked an inlet at the west point which Carteret had not perceived. After obtaining a sight of New Hanover, and ranging pretty close along Portland Islands, they directed their course towards the Admiralty Islands, where it had been said Commodore Hunter had perceived some vestiges of La Perouse's unfortunate expedition. They stood to the southernmost island of this little Archipelago, which like the greater part of the islands in the south, was guarded by reefs at a short distance from the shore. A consultation was held between the admiral and the captain of the Esperance, as to the researches it was incumbent on them to make at these islands, in consequence of the information they had obtained at the Cape of Good Hope. The commanders decided that they ought to visit the island that was in sight to the east-north-east of that which they had just coasted along, for it had been reported, that it was at the easternmost island that the savages clothed in the uniform of the French navy had been seen. On the 25th of April the ship brought to, off the island, and a boat was dispatched from each ship with articles to be distributed to the inhabitants. These savages, however, afforded no information whatever, but were regarded with great shyness from the character given of them by Carteret, when in the

the autumn of 1767, he explored the southern part of this Archipelago.

Standing away to the northward of the Admiralty Islands, one was distinguished from the groupe by its mountainous appearance and position in the center of the others, whose outlines are formed by numerous islets seemingly as if just emerged from the deep. They are almost all linked to each other by reefs and sand banks. The inhabitants of all these islands know the use of iron. Some of them wear bracelets cut out of large shells, and have their ears bored, and ornamented with shells as pendants. Their hair is curly, and naturally of a black colour, but they redden it frequently with ochre mixed with oil. Their skin is of a light black, which they redden also, and especially the face. Their canoes are made of the trunk of a tree hollowed out, and raised on the sides with planks. Their sails are made of matting, and their paddles are very broad.

On the 2d of August they got sight of the Hermit's Islands, discovered by Don Francisco Antonio Maurelle, who has described them in the history of his voyage from Manilla to St. Blas, on the western coast of Mexico. In the midst of these islands, or rather islets, is one in the center higher than all the rest, like that at the Admiralty Islands. The natives, as did those in all the other islands, invited the crews of the ships to land. Nothing occurred deserving of mention till the 4th, when the ships descried a low and woody island in latitude 1° 31′ south, and longitude 140° 47′ east. In the afternoon of the 8th they were under the equator, in the longitude 135° 40′ east, when they saw at no great distance a water spout, having the form of two very elongated cones united at their summit. They met with a great deal of rain, as they coasted the northern skirts of New Guinea, whose cape, called the Cape of Good Hope they doubled on the 19th of August, at no great distanee from the land. It was their intention to have entered among the Moluccas by Watson's streight, as being less frequented, and eligible to explore; but finding themselves on a dangerous shoal, which stretches out from the coast of Batanta, and the weather unfavourable, they were obliged to put about and enter Pitt's streight. On the 1st of September they got sight of Ceram, and in a few days after arrived at Amboyna, to the great relief of the crews, many of whom were scorbutic to an alarming degree.

Admiral D'Entrecasteaux obtained leave of the Dutch governor of Amboyna to land, and provide himself and his companies with every necessary refreshment for prosecuting his voyage

voyage. He learnt many particulars concerning the culture of the nutmeg and clove-trees, as well as of the sago palm, and the extraction of its pith.

The author gives an affecting picture of the hardships endured by the natives of the Moluccas, and of the shameful monopoly in the spice trade. During the ships' stay at Amboyna, Captain Huon of the Esperance, obtained a great many rare shells from the secretary of the council; among others, the glassy nautilus, one highly valuable, and which by his will he bequeathed to the Museum of Natural History of Paris. M. Labillardiere in one of his excursions on the island, saw a white negro, a Papua man by birth, but who was not afflicted with a weakness of sight, as is generally the case with Albinoes. Here the ships remained for some time in order to refit, and also to refresh the crews, who were greatly reduced in strength by the scurvy.

(To be concluded in our next.)

ART. III. *Memoirs of the Life, Studies, and Writings of the Right Reverend George Horne, D. D. late Lord Bishop of Norwich. Second Edition. By William Jones, A. M.* 8vo. *pp.* 433. 7*s.* *boards. Robinsons.*

THE name of George Horne will ever be precious while learning and genuine religion are valued upon earth. He was, indeed, a burning and a shining light raised up by heaven to render eminent service to the cause of truth in a corrupt age. A more perfect character has not appeared since the days of the apostles, and a more elegant scholar the whole circle of literature cannot boast. The biography of such a man must, consequently, be highly instructive; and we shall not be too warm in saying that the present volume is admirably adapted to the exalted subject, and cannot be read without pleasure and profit except by ignorant enthusiasts or conceited infidels. It gives us concern, however, to reflect that while we are reviewing his book, the worthy and venerable author is himself numbered with the dead, and far removed from the feeling of praise or censure. His labours were abundant, and his integrity firm and consistent. We, therefore, hope that some ingenious friend will pay his memory that kind of respect which he has here rendered to the memory of his friend and patron. The life of the bishop is well detailed, but the book does not abound so much with private anecdote as seems agreeable to the taste of the age. Readers who are fond of gossip and ridiculous

culous stories will find nothing here to please them, but those who wish for mental improvement will peruse it with great advantage. The rise and progress of Hutchinsonianism at Oxford are faithfully related, and with great propriety, considering the active part which Dr. Horne took in its defence. He and his friends were at one time treated with great rudeness, almost bordering on persecution, for their attachment to the principles of Hutchinson; but this opposition has subsided, and the name of that philosopher may be now mentioned without incurring a sneer. Mr. Jones, however, in his preface to this edition, has found it necessary to vindicate the Hutchinsonianism of his friend.

'Some few exceptions (says he) have been made to the performance by little cavillers, which are not worth mentioning: but I brought myself into the most serious difficulty of all, by representing Bishop Horne as an *Hutchinsonian*; which thing (it seems,) ought nor to have been done, as it was strongly suggested to me, from the late learned Dr. Farmer, while my work was in hand. On this matter I beg leave to explain myself a little. I never said, nor did I ever think, that Bishop Horne owed every thing to *Hutchinson*, or was his implicit follower. I knew the contrary: but this I will say, because I know it to be true, that he owed to him the *beginning* of his extensive knowlege; for such a beginning as he made placed him on a new spot of high ground; from which he took all his prospects of religion and learning; and saw that whole road lying before him, which he afterwards pursued, with so much pleasure to himself and benefit to the world.'

Mr. Jones soon after proceeds to defend the bishop against the pert insinuations of the writer of his life in the New Biographical Dictionary, and he does it with spirit and success. The following is a sketch, and a faithful one it is, of the *odious* principles branded with the name of Hutchinsonianism.

'1. In the first place, the followers of Mr. Hutchinson give to *God* the pre-eminence in every thing. *His* authority with them is above all authority: His wisdom above all wisdom: His truth above all truth. They judge every thing to be good or bad, wise or foolish, as it promotes or hinders the belief of Christianity. On which account, their first enemies are to be found among sceptics, infidels, and atheists. Their next enemies are those who are afraid of believing too much: such as our Socinians and their confederates, who admit christianity as a *fact*, but deny it as a *doctrine*.

'2. They hold, that only one way of salvation has been revealed to man from the beginning of the world: viz. the way of faith in God, redemption by Jesus Christ, and a detachment from the world: and that this way is revealed in both Testaments.

'3. That in both Testaments divine things are explained and confirmed to the understandings of men, by allusions to the natural creation. I say *confirmed*, because the scripture is so constant and uniform in the use it makes of natural objects, that such an analogy appears between the sensible and spiritual world, as carries with it *sensible evidence* to the truth of revelation; and they think that, where *this* evidence is once apprehended

hended by the mind, no other will be wanted. They are therefore persuaded, it may have great effect towards making men Christians, in this last age of the world, now the original evidence of miracles is remote, and almost forgotten.

'4. They are confirmed *Trinitarians*. They became such at their baptism in common with other Christians: and they are kept such by their principles; especially by what is called the *Hutchinsonian philosophy of fire, light and air*. Nature shews us these three agents in the world, on which all natural life and motion depend: and these three are used in the scripture to signify to us the three supreme *powers* of the Godhead, in the administration of the spiritual world.

'5 On the authority of the scriptures, they entertain so low an opinion of human nature, under the consequences of the fall, that they derive every thing in religion from revelation or tradition. A system may be fabricated, and called *natural;* but a *religion* it cannot be; for there never was a religion, among Jews or Gentiles, Greeks, Romans, or Barbarians, since the beginning of the world, without sacrifice and priesthood: of which natural religion having neither, is consequently no religion. The imagination of man, by supposing a religion without these, has done infinite disservice to the only religion by which man can be saved. It has produced the deistical substitution of naked morality, or Turkish honesty, for the doctrines of intercession, redemption, and divine grace. It has no *gift* from God, but that nature, which came poor, and blind, and naked, out of Paradise; subject only to further misery, from its own lusts, and the temptations of the devil. A religion, more flattering to the pride of man, pleases his fancy better than this; but it will never do him any good.

'6. Few writers for natural religion have shewn any regard to the types and figures of the Scripture, or known much about them. But the Hutchinsonians, with the old christian fathers, and the divines of the reformation are very attentive to them, and take great delight in them. They differ in their nature from all the learning of the world; and so much of the wisdom of revelation is contained in them, that no Christian should neglect the knowlege of them. All infidels abominate them. Lord Bolingbroke calls St. Paul a *Cabbalist* for arguing from them: but the Hutchinsonians are ambitious of being such Cabbalists as St. Paul was.

'7. In natural philosophy, they have great regard to the name of *Newton*, as the most wonderful genius of his kind. But they are sure, his method of proving a *vacuum* is not agreeable to nature. A vacuum cannot be deduced from the theory of resistances: for, if motion be from impulsion, as Newton himself, and some of the wisest of his followers have suspected, then the cause of motion will never resist the motion which it causes. The rule, which is true when applied to *communicated motion*, does not hold when applied to the *motions of nature*. For the motions of nature change from less to more; as when a spark turns to a conflagation: but communicated motion always changes from more to less; so that there is an essential difference between them, and we cannot argue from one to the other.—There is no need of a vacuum in the Heavens: it is more reasonable and more agreeable to nature that they should be filled with a circulating fluid, which does not hinder motion, but begins it and preserves it. They cannot allow *inert* matter to be capable (as mind is) of *active qualities*; but ascribe attraction, repulsion, &c. to subtle causes, not immaterial. There may be cases very intricate and difficult; but they take the rule from plain cases, and, supposing nature to be uniform and consistent, they apply it to the rest.

'8. In natural history, they maintain against all the wild theories of Infidels, which come up, one after another, like mushrooms, and soon turn rotten,

rotten, that the present condition of the earth bears evident marks of an universal flood; and that extraneous fossils are to be accounted for from the same catastrophe. Many of them are therefore diligent collectors of fossil bodies, which are valuable to the curious in considertaion of their origin.

'9. What commonly passes under the name of *learning*, is a knowlege of *Heathen* books: but it should always be admitted with great precaution. For they think of all Heathens, that, from the time when they commenced Heathens, they never worshipped the *true* God, the maker of heaven and earth; but instead of him, the elements of the world, the powers of nature, and the lights of heaven: that the love of vice and vanity was the real cause of their ignorance: they did not *know* the true God, because they did not *like* to know him: and that the same passions will give us an inclination to the principles of Heathens, rather than to the principles of Christians; and that most of the ill principles of this age come out of the Heathen school. The favourers of Mr. Hutchinson's scheme are, therefore, reputed to be enemies of learning. But they are not so. They are enemies only to the *abuses* of it, and the corruptions derived from it. To all false learning, that is, to human folly, affecting to be wisdom, they have indeed a mortal aversion in their hearts, and can hardly be civil to it in their words; as knowing, that the more a man has of false wisdom, the less room there will be for the true. Metaphysics, which consist of words without ideas; illustrations of Christian subjects from Heathen parallels; theories founded only on imagination; speculations on the mind of man, which yield no solid matter to it, but lead it into dangerous opinions about itself: these and other things of the kind, with which modern learning abounds, they regard as they would the painting of a ghost, or the splitting of an atom.

'10. Of *Jews* they think, that they are the inveterate enemies of Christianity; never to be trusted as our associates either in Hebrew or Divinity. No *Philo*, no *Josephus*, no *Talmudist*, is to be depended upon; but suspected and sifted as dangerous apostates from *true Judaism*. It is plausibly argued, that Jews, as native *Hebrews*, must, like other natives, be best acquainted with their own language. But the case of the Jews is without a parallel upon earth. They are out of their native state; and have an interest in deceiving Christians by every possible means, and depriving them of the evidence of the Old Testament.

'11. They are of opinion, that the Hebrew is the primæval and original language; that its structure shews it to be divine; and that a comparison with other languages shews its priority.

'12. The *Cherubim* of the scriptures were mystical figures, of high antiquity and great signification. Those of Eden, and of the Tabernacle, and of Ezekiel's vision, all belong to the same original. *Irenæus* has enough upon them to justify the Hutchinsonian acceptation of them. The place they had in the Holy of Holies, and their use in the sacred ritual, sets them very high. Their appellation, as *Cherubim* of *glory*, does the same; and the reasoning of St. Paul, from the shadows of the law to the priesthood of Christ, sets them highest of all; obliging us to infer, that they were symbolical of the Divine presence. The τεσσαρα ζωα in the Revelation of St John (improperly called *beasts*, for one of them was a *man*, and another a *bird*) must be taken for the same: where the figures of the old law bow down and surrender all power and glory to the evangelical figure of the lamb that was slain. Here the doctrine is thought to labour a little: but, if the ζωα are considered only as figures, the case alters. And, if this great subject should have parts and circumstances not to be understood, we must argue from what *is* understood. They seem to have been known in the christian church of the first centuries; but not with the help of the *Jews*. So also was the analogy of the three agents (φως, πυρ, πνευμα), these

being expressly mentioned by Epiphanius, as similitudes of the Divine Trinity.

'In their physiological capacity, so far as we can find, the Cherubim seem never to have been considered before Mr. Hutchinson; who very properly derives from them all *animal-worship* among the heathens. This subject is of great extent and depth; comprehending a mass of mythological learning, well worthy of a diligent examination.'

This statement we thought it right to extract, as it exhibits a fair view of those principles which have been much ridiculed, but which we believe are little understood. Mr. Jones adds the following observation to this account.

'When we are describing Hutchinsonians, it would be unjust to forget, that they are true *churchmen* and *loyalists*; steady in the fellowship of the apostles, and faithful to the monarchy under which they live.'

After so copious a view of the preface, we shall make no further remarks upon the work itself, than simply saying it is above all praise, and cannot be read without pleasure and profit. To the memoirs are subjoined a collection of thoughts on a variety of great and interesting subjects, by Dr. Horne; and a letter to the Hon. L. K. on the use of the Hebrew language, by Mr. Jones.

ART. IV. *Poems on various Occasions; with Translations from Authors in different Languages. By the Rev. W. Collier, Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge*, 2 *vols.* 8*vo.* 12*s. Cadell and Davies*, 1800.

ABOUT fifteen years ago Mr. Collier printed, for the private gratification of his friends, a small portion of the poems now published collectively, consisting of 'Sonnets, original and translated,' which bore honourable testimony to the high character their author had obtained in the University of Cambridge for classical taste and erudition. We now learn, with sensible regret, that 'these poems, written in times of affluence and happiness, are published in those of a far different condition; and that the author has little wish as to their dispersion, but as far as the profits may tend to alleviate the burthens which were the causes of their having been committed to the press.' Such declarations from a gentleman who has long ranked as the senior fellow of a distinguished college, as the first tutor in that college, and as a learned professor in an English University, we read with emotions of surprise and concern. It becomes not us to enquire into the causes which have rendered the present expedient necessary, but we may be allowed to hope that the merits and claims of the writer will ensure to his work a liberal reception.

The

The contents of these volumes are extremely miscellaneous, and appear to have been chiefly composed on real and particular occasions, from the year 1760 to the time of publication. This will give them a peculiar interest with minds that are susceptible of sympathetic feeling; while the variety and brevity of the compositions are well suited to the various tastes of readers, who may hence escape the languor which is sometimes produced by long and uniform performances, professing to give either entertainment or instruction.

The *first* volume consists of original poems, comprising odes, elegies, sonnets, extracts, and sylva: the *second* consists of translations from Greek, Latin, Italian, French, and Spanish writers. We propose to give a few specimens from each volume.

ODE TO THE MUSE

'Sint Maronis non decrunt Mæcenates.

Rejoice, O Muse! and rear
Aloft in triumph thy desponding head
From sorrow's torpid bed,
Damp with merit's silent tear:
Behold! where fix'd on high
In words that never die,
The tablet of thy fame salutes thy conscious eye.
No longer, muse! shall now
The wanton hand of undiscerning chance,
Or favour's partial glance,
Tear the laurel from thy brow:
From thy usurped throne,
And glories not their own,
Thy foes shall fly, abash'd at thy commanding frown.
No more with soft complaint,
Shalt thou, in Poverty's sequester'd vale,
Repeat thy piteous tale,
With voice in dying numbers faint;
But in high-sounding lays,
The golden lyre shalt raise,
And crown desert with flow'rs of death-defying praise.
Short is Affliction's pow'r:
The sable clouds which from our longing eyes,
Had veil'd the radient skies,
Streak'd with dawn, no longer lour ——
While in the glowing east,
From hoary Ocean's breast,
Hyperion mounts his car; and shines the God confest.'

It is with deference that we object to Mr. Collier's accentuation of any classical name: but we must remark that by making the second syllable of Hyperion long, and the third, short; it gives the word *false quantity*.

We reluctantly pass over the 'Hymn from an inscription in a Nunnery;' as it exhibits an animated imitation of the eastern style of poesy, and in some passages carries back our recollection to Mr. Maurice's sublime 'Ode to Mithra.'

In

In the opening of the following pleasing sonnet, we think we perceive an instance of unconscious plagiarism from the lady's soliloquy in Comus:

> 'Was I deceiv'd, or did a sable cloud
> Turn forth her silver lining in the night?
> I did not err.'

SONNET,

On two young Ladies, who applied the Word "Dear" in a Letter to a Gentleman, whose Age was more than twice their own.

Was I deceiv'd,—or did the title, "Dear,"
Its silver ray turn forth upon my sight?
Did echo waft the sound, whose charm can cheer
The heart of age with long disus'd delight?
I did not err:—the Sisters twain in truth
The ray to me convey'd, the sound address;
They who, exulting in the bloom of youth,
More ripen'd merit nobly have confest:
Thus, tho' the nymphs, from ev'ry flow'r that blows
In spring or summer, violet or rose,
Collect the chaplet for their floating hair;
Yet on Jove's oak, whose autumn baffles time,
Suspend a wreath in honour of its prime
And grace its knotted arms with grateful care.'

By the frugality of metaphor, and terseness of diction which pervade the love-elegies, we are pleased to observe that the author has preferred the sober track of Hammond to that of our modish Della Cruscans. The Levities might well have been spared. Mr. C. commences his *second* volume with characters of the Latin poets from selected portions of their works. These are chaste and characteristic. Various translations from French verse, &c. are equally entitled to applause. We subjoin a short specimen.

UNEXPECTED FEAR.

By Mademoiselle Bernard.

When prudent Damon, with a brow severe,
Tells me what torments wait on love,
What treasons, wrongs, the heart must prove,
Calm I attend, and feel no sense of fear:
But when young Atis paints, with doating eyes,
How fond the truth, how sweet the joy,
Which frolic round the lovely boy ——
Ah me! what terrors in my bosom rise!'

'Quand le sage Damon dit que d'un trait mortel,
L'amour blesse les cœurs sans qu'ils s'osent se plaindre,
Que c'est un dieu traitre et cruel,
L'amour pour moi n'est point à craindre;
Mais quand le jeune Atis me vient dire à son tour,
Ce dieu n'est qu'un infant doux caressant aimable,
Un enfant plus beau que le jour,
Que je le trouve redoutable!'

In

In his notes and observations on some of the original poems in Vol. I. Mr. C. has given a copious dissertation on the structure of the *Sonnet*, and supposes he has discovered, from one of Tasso's, that a peculiar arrangement in the subject, as well as the versification, forms one of its constituent excellencies. But as this is a species of poetry which of late has been cultivated in England with singular avidity, our readers may not be unwilling to peruse Mr. Collier's incidental remarks.

'The *Sonnet* has been generally* considered as the production of the most early provencal poets, called Troubadours, in the middle or at the beginning of the 13th century, and in the south of France, on the confines of Italy, when the crusades had brought some refinement of literature from the east into Europe; and here, after many rude attempts, as is the case with all new inventions, Patrarch, in the middle of the 14th century, carried that species of writing to its highest perfection; in which he was followed by Bembo, Ariosto, Tasso, and many others of later date, and which is still a favourite mode of composition in Italy, on all subjects of a public or a private nature.

'In the Sonnet, rhyme was always used, in distinction from the ancient rythm, and is, most probably, a modern invention of Europe; though some authors say, that the similarity of the sound of words, at the end of lines, was not unknown to the Orientals, perhaps, at a more early period. In all nations, more modern rhyme seems to be a supplement to the various feet and measures used by the Greeks, and from them by the Romans; who owe all their learning and improvements to the Etruscans, and their elegance and refinement to their Grecian intercourse: and in my opinion, poor and weak is the substitute for such distinguished ornaments of poetry, as were the richness and sweetness of the ancient versification; besides, that it subjects the freedom of expression to an irksome chain, of which the greatest merit consists in its being the lightest borne, and when it least discovers the shackles which it imposes. The Italian language is, indeed, very fertile in rhymes; and therefore the restraint gives less trouble to the writer, and by the reader is less perceived. These rhymes have been differently arranged by different poets, and by the same poets, in different parts of their works, as to the two first quartrains, as they are called; but these quartrains hardly ever admitted more rhymes than two, and in the two triplets, of three verses repeated, a change was admitted in each; but, most often, the third verse of the first, and the third verse of the last, were in strict rhymes. The number of verses, then, in a Sonnet, *are* always fourteen; for which peculiar number, a reason for a long time, in vain, was sought, till one was suggested by a sonnet of Tasso†. In this sonnet, the subject was proposed in the first four lines, pursued in the next four, and an allusion to the main subject was made in the six, which concluded the composition. In many of the original English sonnets, written after this sort of discovery, that form of arranging the subject and the allusion, or simile, has been adopted, and perhaps, with this improvement, that the subject *proposed*

* In general we believe that Petrarch has been considered as the inventor. Dr. Warton, in his investigation of the subject, transferred its origin to Guitone d'Arezzo, about 1250; and Mr. Roscoe promulged the opinion which is here adopted by Mr. Collier.

† 'To Sleep'—translated by Mr. C. at p. 256 vol. II

posed in the first four lines shall be *pursued* in the second four, either by extension or contrast, in a kind of parallelism, the great discovery of Lowth in his Hebrew poesy; and in the two triplets or six last lines of the allusion, the parts of the simile in the first three shall refer to the four of the first quatrain, and in the last three, to the four of the second. This method may seem to add to the difficulty of this species of composition; but in very short works, a difficulty conquered is an added merit.'

When difficulties are not created unnecessarily, we subscribe to the propriety of Mr. C.'s concluding remark: but, on the present occasion, such methodical arrangements of subject and allusion appear to border on superfluous refinement, and to destroy that freedom of expression for which, in the former part of this extract, he was an eloquent advocate. Nay, it would almost subject the sonnet-writer to that numerical process which was exhibited by some of our antiquated poets in their quaintest moods; as, for example—

'Love, Cyprus, Phœbus, will feed, deck, and crown,
Thy heart, brows, verse, with flames, with flow'rs, renown.'

The laws of the sonnet-measure are already sufficiently severe, and we therefore seriously object to any supernumerary shackles.

Mr. C. speaks of additional translations and prose essays, in reserve for a future volume, and we sincerely hope that public encouragement will not be wanting, to call them forth.

ART. V. *Phitologia; or the Philosophy of Agriculture and Gardening. With the Theory of draining Morasses, and with an improved Construction of the Drill-plough.* By *Erasmus Darwin, M. D. F. R. S. 4to. pp.* 612 *with plates.* 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d. Johnson.*

IT is with peculiar pleasure we announce the appearance of this interesting work, on a subject which, in a philosophic and systematical view, has hitherto been much neglected; though we possess many valuable treatises on various branches of agriculture and gardening. The ancient writers *de re-rustica* are indeed numerous; for the names of Cato, Varro, Columella, Palladius, Vegetius, Martialis, &c. are known to every clasical scholar; and it must be confessed, that their merits in this department of science are great; especially if it be considered that their auxiliary means were scanty and dificient, inasmuch as they could derive no accurate information from the aid of natural philosophy and chemistry; sciences which then were but in an infant state.

The modern French and Germans have also much contributed

buted to the elucidation and improvement of agriculture; and we shall on this occasion, make honourable mention of the names of Goguet, Cretté de Palluel, Gatterer, Rohr, Muller, Böhmer, Hock, Rössig, Beckmann, Wollner, Palm, and Germershausen, all of whom have published various works on that most useful subject, in their respective languages. The author of the present volume, however, justly claims the genuine merit of having made the first attempt towards a true theory of agriculture; by connecting the numerous detached facts and vague opinions of his predecessors. Few of our readers are unacquainted with the sterling talents of the author of the "Botanic Garden" and "Zoonomia"; we therefore congratulate the public that so important a subject of inquiry as that of "Phytologia" has not been undertaken by inferior hands.

In a short introduction Dr. Darwin explains the motives and object of his work:

'Our imperfect acquaintance with the physiology and economy of vegetation", says he, "is the principal cause of the great immaturity of our knowledge of Agriculture and Gardening. I shall therefore first attempt a theory of vegetation, deduced principally from the experiments of Hales, Grew, Malpighi, Bonnet, Du Hamel, Buffon, Spallanzani, Priestley, and the philosophers of the Linnæan school, with a few observations and opinions of my own; some of which have in part already appeared in Zoonomia, and in the notes to the Botanic Garden, but are here corrected and enlarged. To the former of which works I hope this may be esteemed a supplement, as it is properly a continuation of the subject.

'My inducement to commence this work, after it was suggested to me by the letters of Sir John Sinclair, was a belief, that the experiments and observations already made on the growth of plants, with the modern improvements in chemistry, were sufficiently numerous and accurate for the establishment of a true theory of vegetation, so much wanted to connect the various facts in the memory, to appreciate their value, and to compare them with each other; and finally to direct the prosecution of future experiments to useful purposes,'

The learned author has systematically divided his work into parts and sections; each section is subdivided into paragraphs. In the *first* part he considers the *physiology of vegetation*, under eight distinct sections:

Sect. I. The individuality of the buds of vegetables; a theme which leads Dr. Darwin to shew that vegetables are in reality an inferior order of animals; that every bud of a tree is an individual vegetable being; and that a tree therefore is a family or swarm of individual plants, like the polypus, with its young growing out of its sides, or like the branching cells of the coral insects; that, further, flower buds and not trees, are individual vegetable beings. He next explains in what

vegetables differ from animals, as the former have not muscles of locomotion, nor organs of digestion, but in other respects they resemble animals, inasmuch as they have absorbent, umbilical, placental, and pulmonary vessels, arteries, glands, organs of reproduction, with muscles, nerves and brain. He concludes this preliminary section by pointing out the progress of a young bud and of a seed; a subject which he endeavours to illustrate by a plate representing the umbilical vessels spread on the lobes of a bean, when it begins to vegetate, and which are believed to consist of a system of absorbent vessels, and another system of placental vessels, for the purpose of acquiring nutriment, and of oxygenating the vegetable blood: this figure is avowedly copied from Grew. The second figure on the same plate represents the longitudinal fibres of the bark of willow, which adhere together, and separate from each other alternately, with horizontal apertures between them; which are believed to be air vessels, for the purpose of oxygenating the blood of the embryon buds, like the air bag at the broad end of an egg.

As the internal pith or bud, in the opinion of Dr. Darwin, appears to contain or produce the living principle, like the brain and medulla oblongata, or spinal marrow of animals, "we have (says he) from hence, a certain criterion to distinguish one bud from another, or the parent bud from the numerous budlets, which are its offspring, as *there is no communication of the internal pith between them.*"

Sect. II. contains an analysis of the absorbent vessels of vegetables: these the author compares, 1. to the lacteals of animals, or such as imbibe their nutriment from the moist earth; 2. to the cutaneous lymphatics of animal bodies, or such as open their mouths on the external surfaces of the bark and leaves to absorb the moisture of the atmosphere; and 3. to the cellular lymphatics of animal bodies, or such as open their mouths on the internal surfaces of the cells and cavities of the vegetable system, to absorb the secreted fluids, after they have performed their adapted offices. Dr. Darwin mentions an ingenious experiment, in which he rendered these vegetable absorbent vessels agreeably visible by a common magnifying glass: he placed some twigs of a fig-tree, with leaves on them about an inch deep, in a decoction of madder, and others in a decoction of logwood. After some hours, on taking out either of these, and cutting off from its bottom about an eighth of an inch of the stalk, an internal circle of red points appeared, which he believed to be the end of absorbent vessels coloured red with the decoction, and

and which probably existed in the newly formed alburnum or sap-wood; while an external ring of arteries was seen to bleed out hastily a milky juice, and at once evinced both the absorbent and arterial system. Malpighi, Grew, and some other philosophers, have erroneously thought these absorbents to be air vessels, though they are visibly full of sap-juice in a vine-stalk, when cut horizontally; and the author in the sequel endeavours to prove that the leaves of plants are their genuine lungs, and that the absorbent vessels and arteries become accidentally filled with air in the dead parts of vegetables. After having explained the structure and functions of vegetable vessels in general, the author suggests that some horizontal vessels in trees are truly air vessels for the embryon bud, like the air in the broad end of the egg; he observes that these absorbents consist of long cylinders; that air will pass through them either way, in the dead vegetable; that they are not respirating organs, as they exist in the roots of trees, and that they act either direct or retrograde. The second plate annexed to this section explains the spiral vessels of a vine-leaf, considerably magnified, copied from Grew, Tab. LI.

In Sect. III. Dr. Darwin investigates the umbilical vessels of seeds and buds. It would be incompatible with our limits to follow this acute inquirer through the wide range of his speculations: we shall therefore only lay down his general propositions, and occasionally accompany them with appropriate extracts. In this section he explains 1, that seeds are a sexual offspring, like eggs; and 2, that buds and bulbs are a paternal offspring, and exactly resemble their parents. Our author coincides in opinion with de la Baisse and Bonnet,

'That the vessels destined to convey nourishment to plants, are neither in the pith, nor in the bark, nor between the bark and the wood, but in the ligneous substance itself; or, to speak more accurately, that those vessels are themselves the woody fibres included between the pith and bark of plants, which have their origin in the roots, and extend themselves to every part of the plant.'

The subjects treated of in the third section, and particularly the assertion that the seminal roots of Grew, and the chorion of the chick, of Malpighi, are respiratory organs, Dr. D. has illustrated by an accurate and curious engraving, which is copied from Malpighi's appendix, de ovo incubato, Tom. II. fig. 54; and represents the chick in the egg, on the fourteenth day of incubation.

Sect. IV. On the pulmonary arteries and veins of vegetables. The whole of this subject is discussed under five propositions: 1. That *leaves* are not perspiratory organs, nor

excretory, nor nutritious organs, nor electric, nor luminous ones: 2. That *aquatic leaves* are like the gills of fish; have larger surfaces, as the uncombined oxygen in water is less than in air; are divided like the leaves on high mountains; are furnished with numerous points like the gills of fish, which set at liberty oxygen from some waters: 3. That *root-leaves* of many plants differ from stem-leaves, as they produce only buds; that they differ as common leaves from floral-leaves, and arise sometimes from the cotyledons: 4. That *floral-leaves*, or bractes, are respiratory organs to the calyx and pericarp: and 5. That the corol is a pulmonary organ; on which occasion the author accounts for the changes of colour which take place in the vegetable blood, describes the vascular texture of the corol, its glands, &c. As perhaps all the vessels of trees inosculate, he believes that the fruit may become sweeter and larger, when the green leaves as well as the bractes, continue on the tree; but the corols with the stamens, stigmas and nectaries, suffer in his opinion no injury, when the green leaves, and even the bractes are taken off, as by the depredations of insects. Florists affirm that in many plants, when the leaves are pulled off, the flowers become stronger, from their then producing no bulbs, as in tulips and hyacinths.

The sleep of plants seems to resemble the torpor of winter-sleeping insects and other animals; a circumstance which has not been noticed by Linnæus and his followers.

'Many plants,' says Dr. Darwin, 'do not appear to respire during this part of their existence; for some vegetables close together the upper surfaces of their leaves, both during their sleep and in rainy weather, as mimosa, sensitive plant, phaseolus, kidney bean, and the terminal shoots of alsine, chickweed. Many other plants close their petals and calyxes during their sleep, as well as in rain, as convolvulus; and some even in the bright day light, as tragopogon; and yet all these plants are believed by gardeners to grow, when young, faster in the night.

'We must observe that this sleep of plants, though it may resemble the torpor of winter-sleeping animals, is not to be confounded with the state of deciduous plants in the winter, as that consists in the death of the last year's bud, and the embryon condition of the new buds. It would hence appear, that perpetual respiration is less necessary to the vegetable than to the animal world; and that as less is wasted during the inactive state of sleep, it is possible that young plants may increase in weight, or grow faster during this state of inactivity, as animals are observed to respire less frequently during their sleep, and yet are believed when young to grow faster during hours of rest than of exercise. So both, in the experiments of Dr. Hales and Dr. Walker, on plants during the bleeding season, the ascent of the sap juice not only stopped during the night, but sometimes became retrograde, which might nevertheless be ascribed to the torpor of the absorbent system induced by cold, as well as to that of sleep."

With

With respect to the nature and functions of the different leaves, and the corol, the author draws the following general result:

'That the common leaves of trees are the lungs of the individual vegetable beings, which form during the summer new buds in their bosoms, whether leaf buds or flower buds, and which, in respect to the deciduous trees of this climate, perish in autumn; while the new buds remain to expand in the ensuing spring.—Secondly, that the bractes, or floral leaves, are the lungs of the pericarp or uterus, and to the growing seeds which it contains, as the bractes on the stem of the crown imperial, fritillaria imperialis, and the tuft above its flowers. And thirdly, that the corol or petals are the lungs belonging to the anthers and stigmas, which are the sexual or amatorial parts of the plant, and to the nectaries for the secretion of honey, and to the other glands, which affords essential oil and wax.

'Lastly, the stamina and stigma with the petals and nectary, which constitute the vegetable males, and the amatorial part of the female, as they in some plants appear before the green leaves or bractes, as in colchium and mezereon, and in all plants fall off when the female uterus is impregnated, would appear to be distinct beings, totally different both from the leaf buds, which produce a vivaporous progeny, and also from the bractes, with the calyx and pericarp, which constitute the vegetable uterus.

'They must at first receive nutriment from the vernal sap juice, like the expanding foliage of the leaf buds, or the bractes of the flower buds. But when the corol becomes expanded, and constitutes a new pulmonary organ, the vegetable juices are exposed to the air in the extremities of its fine arteries, beneath a moist pellicle, for the purpose of greater oxygenation, and for the important secretion of honey; and then the anthers and stigmas are supplied with this more nutritious food, which they absorb from its receptacle, the nectary, after it has there been exposed to the air, and are thus furnished with greater irritability, and with the necessary amatorial sensibility, and live like bees and butterflies, on that nutritious fluid."

In Section V. the author treats of the aortal arteries and veins of vegetables. He shews by experiments on picris, tragopogon, and euphorbia, that aortal arteries in vegetables have correspondent veins; he agrees with Dr. Monro that vegetable circulation is performed without a heart, as in the aorta and liver of fish; he then observes, that the force of the mouths of absorbents is greater than that of the heart in producing circulation; that vegetable vessels are too minute to carry red blood, and hence not easily injected with coloured fluids; that, further, the circulation is performed by the irritability of the vessels, by the great power of absorption, and the action of the sides of vessels consisting of a spiral line; and, lastly, that vessels unite at the lower and upper caudex gemmæ. A variety of curious experiments made by Dr. D. on the euphorbium and charcoal, are here related, with a view to confirm or confute the propositions above delivered.

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The *Sixth* Section is one of the most important in the whole work, as it contains a physiologico-chemical inquiry into the glands and secretions of vegetables. The structure of the glands of plants is still more obscure than that of animals, because the vessels of the former are more rigid and minute than those of the latter: hence we know them only from their effects, in secreting or producing various fluids which become solid as their aqueous parts are absorbed or exhaled, as mucilage, starch, oil, sugar, honey, wax, turpentine, essential oils, aromatics, bitters, narcotics, acrids, acids, and a variety of other materials, which fill our barns and granaries, and crowd the shop of the druggist.—As the whole of this section contains much useful matter, and is so concisely stated, that it cannot be abridged with advantage, we shall insert, for the information of the reader, what appears to be of a *practical* tendency.

'Mucilage is found in all parts of plants, as being an essential constituent of vegetable as of animal bodies; so when an extract is made by boiling plants in water, the mucilage makes the greatest part of this extract. The mucilage called gum arabic is obtained from mimosa nilotica; gum tragacanth exsudes from astragalus tragacantha, as a similar gum exsudes from our cherry and plumb trees; sagoe is the pith of the lycas circynalis; and salep is the root of the orchis dried in an oven.

'This mucilage seems to serve as nourishment to the plant; first, because it is found in all vegetable as well as animal materials, as they decompose in dunghills; secondly, because it forwards the growth of vegetables when spread upon land; thirdly, because those trees, which bleed much gum, are weakened and frequently die; and lastly, because it is evidently laid up in the roots and seeds of various vegetables for the nourishment of the young plants. But in these it seems to undergo a change either in part chemical, or wholly by the digestive organs of the embryon plants, and is converted into sugar, as in the transmutation of barley into malt; and as appears from the sweet taste of onions and potatoes, when boiled after they have germinated; and as sugar abounds in the vernal sap-juice of trees in such quantity as to be capable of fermentation.

'Starch is another kind of mucilage, which differs from those abovementioned in its property of not dissolving in cold water, and can hence be easily separated from them. If eight pounds of good raw potatoes be grated by means of a bread grater into cold water, and after well agitating the mixture, the starch be suffered to subside, and this starch be then mixed with eight other pounds of boiled potatoes, as good bread may be made as from the best wheat flour, as is affirmed by Mons. Parmentier. From this it appears, that the quantity of starch in potatoes and in wheat produces the principal difference of their respective flours. See Zoonomia, P. III. Art. 1. 2. 3. 4.

'There is reason to believe that the mucilage during the growth of the plant is converted into starch, and that this process continues in grain sometime after it is carried into the barn or granary, which occasions old wheat to produce better flour for the baker; and old oats and old beans are universally believed to give more nourishment to horses. I shall here add a conjecture, that I suppose the use of alum in making bread consists in its coagulating the mucilage, and perhaps thus contributing to convert it into starch;

starch; for the bakers mix it principally with new wheat; and affirm that it makes the flour of new wheat equal to old.

'Where much alum is mixed with bread, it may be distinguished by the eye by a curious circumstance, which is, that where two loaves have stuck together in the oven, they break from each other with a much smoother surface, where they had adhered, than those loaves do, which do not contain alum.

'Add to this, that alum is also used by the London bakers for the purpose of clearing the river water with which they are supplied, which is frequently muddy; and also for instantaneously destroying the volatile alkali which is said to exist in some London wells, owing to the vicinity of dunghills. These purposes it probably fulfils by coagulating the mucilage, which may occasionally be mixed with the water, and support the mud in it; or by uniting with the calcareous earth, or with the volatile alkali which it may contain, and depositing the new formed gypsum, or its own argillaceous base, the descent of which may carry down other impurities along with it, in the same manner as some muddy wines have been rendered fine, not by filtering them through sand, as then the mud retained on the surface of the sand soon prevents the descent of the wine through it, but by passing clean sand in showers, by means of a riddle through the wine. Alum is said to be used by the Chinese for the purpose of cleaning the water of some stagnant reservoirs; and, when used in small quantity, may in all these respects be rather salutary than injurious to the bread of London.

'Alum is said also to be used in the manufactory of hair powder, which should consist of starch without mucilage, that the hair may not be glued together by the perspirable matter of the head, or by an accidental shower. Whether it has the property of converting mucilage into starch, might be easily ascertained by experiment, by washing in cold water alone one parcel of wheat flour, and washing a similar parcel in a solution of alum in water.

'Another conjecture I shall introduce here is, that it is probable that the action of frost also may tend to coagulate mucilage, or convert it into starch; for in the colder parts of Britain it is said, that the corn never ripens till they have frosty nights; and I well remember many years ago having observed, that some book-binders paste made by boiling wheat flour and water, after it had been frozen, ceased to cohere, on being pressed together, like the crumbs of some bread; and I have been told by some housewives, that their pancakes become much lighter, if snow be mixed with the flour instead of water.

'Now as starch is not soluble in cold water, the bitter and acrid particles of plants may be washed from it along with the mucilage; whence, in time of scarcity, this nourishing part of vegetables may be obtained by elutriation from poisonous plants; on this circumstance principally depends the wholesomeness of the bread made from the cassava, the acrid and poisonous particles being previously washed away along with the mucilage. Mons. Parmentier found the starch from the root of the white bryony to contain no acrimony, and to be a wholesome article of food.

'Many seeds contain much oil mixed with their mucilage, or starch; as nuts, almonds, flax-seed, rape-seed. Some of these contain also a bitter or narcotic materia, as bitter almonds, apricot kernels, acorns, horse chesnuts; which, as it adheres to the mucilage, may be separated from the oil; as in expressing the oil from bitter almonds, which is as good as from sweet ones. And it is probable by grating to powder, and washing in cold water, the kernels of acorns, and horse chesnuts, or simply by pressure, that a wholesome starch, or oil might be procured. It is probable also, that the roots of fern treated in this manner would afford good nourishment,

rishment, as these are said to be eaten by the inhabitants of New-Zealand, and have been used in this country in times of great scarcity. And that the roots of nymphæa, water-lily, might be thus made into wholesome bread, (which are said to have been eaten in Egypt by Herodotus) and the roots of many other water plants, which might thus become articles of subaquatic agriculture, which is an act much wanted in this country.

'The digestive power of animals seems to be principally exerted in converting their food into sugar; since the chyle of all animals resembles milk, which contains much sugar, and thence spontaneously runs into fermentation, which terminates in the production of acid, as in butter milk. In Siberia, the natives distil a spirituous and intoxicating liquor from milk thus fermented. Gmelin. In the diabetes there is reason to believe that the chyle passes off into the bladder without being previously mixed with the blood; and there is a curious history of a patient in the Infirmary at Stafford, who laboured under a diabetes: he eat and drank thrice as much as most moderate men; and from sixteen to eighteen ounces, and even twenty ounces of coarse sugar were extracted for some time daily from his urine. Zoonomia, Vol. I. Sect. XXIX. 4.

'In like manner the digestive powers of the young vegetable, with the chemical agents of heat and moisture, convert the starch or mucilage of the root or seed into sugar for its own nourishment: or they obtain sugar ready prepared for them from some roots, as the beet root; from many fruits, as grapes, pears, peaches; from the milk of cocoa-nuts, and from the sap-juice of the sugar-maple, birch, and many other trees. And thus it appears probable, that sugar is the principal nutriment of both animal and vegetable beings. That it is the most nutritive part of vegetable substances, is evinced by the well ascertained fact, that the slaves in Jamaica grow fat in the sugar harvest, though they endure at that time much more labour.

'Yet there is an idle notion propagated amongst the people, that sugar is unwholesome; it is indeed probable, that the most nourishing materials may be taken more easily to excess, but not that it is therefore in general unwholesome; at the same time it is probable that some fruits preserved in syrup, or sweet meats, may contribute to destroy the teeth; since, if the sugar should become in a state of decomposition, and the saccharine acid should abound, it will dissolve calcareous earth with greater avidity than any other acid.

'In many plants sugar is found ready prepared as above mentioned; thus in the beet root, the crystals of it may be discerned by a microscope; and may be extracted from the mucilaginous matter of the root, by dissolving it in rectified spirit of wine; which will unite with sugar but not with mucilage. In the joints of grass and of corn, it may be discovered by the taste. In the mannaash, fraxinus ornus, the same saccharine matter is produced along with the essential salt of the plant, which is purgative; and in the sugar cane it abounds in such large quantity as to contribute much to the nourishment of mankind. And,—and what?—Great God of Justice! grant, that it may soon be cultivated only by the hands of freedom, and may thence give happiness to the labourer, as well as to the merchant and consumer.

'Another source of sugar in vegetables is in the fruit, which in many plants changes from an austere to a saccharine acid, as in gooseberries, apples, oranges. This change continues to proceed after the pears and apples, or oranges, are taken from the tree into our storehouses, but the fruit in this situation continues to ripen by a vegetable process, as it cannot be said to be dead, because it does not yet undergo fermentation or putrefaction or other chemical dissolution; and though its progress in ripening may be forwarded by warmth, yet it must still be ascribed to a vegetable process;

process; as the plants themselves grow quicker when exposed to additional heat.

'But there are other means of increasing or hastening the saccharine process in austere vegetable fruits, as by bruising them, or by baking them, both which must destroy the life of the fruit; thus when apples are bruised for the purpose of making cyder, they become sweeter even in the act of bruising them; and many pears change from an austere to a sweet juice simply by the heat of baking; and it is probable that malt acquires a great part, though not the whole of its saccharine matter, in the act of drying. This chemical production or increase of sugar in vegetable juices is worth being farther inquired into; since, if sugar could be made from its elements without the assistance of vegetation, such abundant food might be supplied as might tenfold increase the number of mankind!

'It is a curious circumstance, not yet sufficiently understood, that not only starch appears to be convertible into sugar by the vegetable process of digestion, as in the germination of farinaceous seeds; but that sugar is capable of being converted into starch, as appears in the ripening process of some pears, which first contain a sweet juice, and afterwards become mealy.

'The use of this saccharine matter of the fruit or sap-juice, in the vegetable economy, is for the purpose of supplying the young seed or bud with nourishment to enable it the better to strike its roots into the earth, and to elevate its leaves into the air, and thus by its quicker growth to rival its neighbours in their contentions for air, and light, and moisture, which are necessary for its existence.

'The production of honey is perhaps one of the most important vegetable secretions, except that of the prolific farina from the anthers; and of the favilla, or new embryon, in the axilla of the leaf. The glands for this purpose, or certainly the reservoirs, which contain the honey after it is secreted, are in many flowers visible to the naked eye; as in crown imperial, fritillaria imperialis; in monkshood, aconitum napellus; hellebore, ranunculus. It is nevertheless probable that this reservoir of honey is frequently placed at a distance from the gland, which secretes it, for the purpose of preserving it from insects and from rain, which is often effected, both by a very complicated apparatus, and by an acrid or poisonous juice, as in the aconites and the hellebores abovementioned.

'As the nectary, or honey gland, always falls off along with the corol and anthers, and stigmas; these appear to be parts or appendages to each other. The vegetable blood is exposed to the air in the corol, and thus is oxygenated or prepared for the secretion of this important fluid; which I suppose is again re-absorbed, and supplies nourishment to the anthers and stigmas. Some acrid juices and odorous particles, are at the same time secreted from the blood thus oxygenated in the corol; which seem designed as one kind of defence against the depredations of insects on this important reservoir of honey.

'The universality of the production of honey in the vegetable world and the very complicated apparatus which nature has constructed in many flowers, as well as the acrid or deliterious juices she has furnished those flowers with, as in the aconite, to protect this honey from rain, and from the depredations of insects, seem to imply, that this fluid is of very great importance in the vegetable economy, and also that it was necessary to expose it to the open air previous to its re-absorption into the vegetable vessels.

'That the honey is a nutritious fluid, perhaps the most so of any vegetable production, appears from its great similarity to sugar, and from its affording sustenance to such numbers of insects which live upon it solely during summer, and lay it up for their winter provision. These proofs of its nutritive nature evince the necessity of its re-absorption into the vegetable system for some useful purpose.

'It is probable that the depredations of insects on this nutritious fluid must be injurious to the products of vegetation; and would be much more so, but that the plants have either acquired means to defend their honey in part, or have learned to make more than is absolutely necessary for their own economy. Thus in silene, catch-fly, and in drosera, sun-dew, it is defended by a viscid juice from the attack of insects; in hellebore and in aconite it is defended by the difficult passage to it, and by the acrid juice of the plant, if insects should endeavour to creep into the nectary, or pierce it with their proboscis; and in polygonum melampyrum, buck-wheat, and in cacalia suaveolens, alpine colts-foot, there seems to be a superabundant quantity of honey secreted, as those flowers are perpetually loaded with bees and butterflies, insomuch that at Kempton land, in Germany, Mr. Worlidge says in his Mysteries of Husbandry, Ch. IX. 3. he saw forty great bee-hives filled with honey to the amount of seventy pounds in each in one fortnight, by their being placed near a large field of buck-wheat in flower; and I well remember being myself astonished at seeing the number of bees on a field of buck-wheat in Shropshire, as well as on a plant of cacalia suaveolens in my garden; from which the scent of honey could be perceived at many feet distance from the flower.

'In the same manner the honey-dew on trees is very injurious to them; in which disease the nutritive fluid, the vegetable sap-juice seems to be exsuded by a retrograde motion of the cutaneous lymphatics, as in the sweating sickness of the last century, or is devoured by insects, which pierce the lymphatic vessels of the leaves at Midsummer, feed on the vegetable chyle, and void it almost unchanged.

'To prevent the depredation of insects on honey, a wealthy man in Italy is said to have poisoned his neighbour's bees, perhaps by mixing arsenic with honey, against which there is a flowery declamation in Quintillian, No. XIII. This mixture of honey and arsenic may be used with effect to poison flies, which sometimes abound in pernicious multitudes; for the flies which frequent our houses are liable to great thirst, as is seen by their drinking any fluid which is diffused on a table; whence if a slight solution of arsenic with a little sugar, be put thinly on a plate or two, and set on chimney pieces or windows the flies will eagerly drink it and perish almost instantly. It is probable that wasps might be thus destroyed in hot-houses if a little honey was added to attract them by its odour.

'As the use of the wax is to preserve the dust of the anthers from moisture, which would prematurely burst them, the bees which collect this for the construction of the combs or cells, and collect the farina also, probably for bee-bread, for their larvæ or maggots must on both these accounts also injure the vegetation of a country where they too much abound.

'It is not easy to conjecture why it was necessary that this secretion of honey should be exposed to the open air in the nectary or honey cup; for which purpose so great an apparatus for its defence from insects and from showers became necessary. This difficulty increases when we recollect that the sugar in the joints of grass, in the sugar cane, and in the roots of beets, and in ripe fruits, is produced without exposure to the air. But, on supposition of its applying nutriment to the anthers and stigmas, it may thus acquire greater oxygenation for the purpose of producing the greater powers of animal sensibility, and probably in this circumstance alone differs from sugar.

'From this provision of honey for the male and female parts of flowers and from the provisions of sugar, starch, and mucilage in the fruits, seeds, roots, and albumen of plants, laid up for the nutriment of the young progeny, not only a very numerous class of insects but a great part of the larger animals procure their food. Surely this must be called a wise provision

vision of the Author of Nature; as, by these means innumerable animals enjoy life and pleasure without producing pain to others; for the embryons in these buds, seeds, or eggs, as well as the nutriment laid up for them, are not yet endued with sensitive life. There is another source of nutriment provided for young animals which still further evinces the benevolence of the Author of Nature; and that is, the milk furnished by the mother to her offspring; by this beautiful contrivance the mother acquires pleasure in parting with a nutritious fluid, and the offspring in receiving it!"

On the subject of wax, turpentines, and essential oils, bitter, narcotic, and acrid juices, and acids, Dr. Darwin makes many appropriate and ingenious remarks, which however the limits of our Journal do not permit us to insert.

(To be continued.)

ART. VI. *Asiatic Researches; or Transactions of the Society instituted in Bengal, for inquiring into the History and Antiquities, the Arts, Sciences, and Literature, of Asia. Vol. V. pp.* 428. *10s. 6d. boards. Sewell.*

WE have already reviewed the preceding volumes * of this valuable repository of oriental literature; and it is with pleasure we observe, that though the death of Sir William Jones, the founder of the Asiatic Society, was an irreparable loss, yet the example he set and the clues he afforded, have produced considerable effect, and warrant the expectation that the institution will by its efforts prove of inestimable benefit to learning and science. The volume before us is rich in contents, and shews little, if any, inferiority to those which have preceded it.

In a prefatory advertisement, some extracts are given from the Hindu and Hebrew accounts of the creation, by way of illustrating a curious paper in the volume on the religious ceremonies of the Hindus. These parallel passages are as follow:

Extracts from the Laws of MENU.	*Extracts from the Writings of* MOSES.
THIS *universe* existed only *in the first divine idea yet unexpanded, as if involved* in darkness, imperceptible, undefinable, undiscoverable *by reason, and* undiscovered *by revelation*, as if it were wholly immersed in sleep; (chap. i. 5.)	IN the beginning God created the heaven and the earth. (Gen. i. 1.)
Then the *self*-self-existing power, himself undiscerned, but making this	

* Vol. i. p. 5, 215. ii. p. 220.

MENU.

world discernible, with five elements and other principles *of nature*, appeared with undiminished glory, *expanding his idea*, or dispelling the gloom. (ib. 6.)

He, whom the mind alone can perceive, whose essence eludes the external organs, who has no visible parts, who exists from eternity, even HE, the soul of all beings, whom no being can comprehend, shone forth in person. (ib. 7.)

He, having willed to produce various beings from his own divine substance, first with a thought created the waters, &c. (ib. 8.)

The waters are called *nárá*, because they were the production of NARA, *or the spirit of God;* and, since they were his first *ayana*, or *place of motion*, he thence is named NA'RA'YANA, or *moving on the waters.* (ib. 10.)

From THAT WHICH IS, the first cause, not the object of sense, existing *every where in substance*, not existing *to our perception*, without beginning or end, was produced the divine male. (ib. 11.)

—He framed the heaven *above* and the earth *beneath:* in the midst *he placed* the subtil ether, the eight regions, and the permanent receptacle of waters. (ib. 13.)

—He framed all creatures. (ib. 16.)

—He too first assigned to all creatures distinct names, distinct acts, and distinct occupations. (ib. 21.)

MOSES.

And the earth was without form, and void; and darkness was upon the face of the deep: and the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters. (ib. 2.)

And God said, Let us make man in our image. (ib. 26.)

And God said, Let there be a firmament in the midst of the waters; —and God called the firmament Heaven. (ib. 6, 8.)

And God said, Let the waters bring forth abundantly the moving creature that hath life, and fowl that may fly above the earth in the open firmament of heaven. And God created great whales, and every living creature that moveth, which the waters brought forth abundantly after their kind, and every winged fowl after his kind. And God said, Let the earth bring forth the living creature after his kind, cattle and creeping thing, and beast of the earth after his kind. (ib. 20, 21, 24.)

God brought every beast of the field unto Adam to see what he would call them. And God put the man

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	man into the garden of Eden to dress it and to keep it. Abel was a keeper of sheep, but Cain was a tiller of the ground. (ib. ii. 19, 15. iv. 2.)
—He gave being to time and the divisions of time, to the stars also, and the planets, to rivers, oceans, and mountains, to level plains, and uneven vallies. (ib. 24.) To devotion, speech, &c. for he willed the existence of all created things. (ib. 25.)	God said, Let there be lights in the firmament of heaven, to divide the day from the night; and let them be for signs and for days, and for years.—And God made two great lights; the greater light to rule the day, and the lesser light to rule the night. (Gen. i. 14, 16. see also chap. ii. 10, 11, 13, 14. & aliis locis.)
For the sake of distinguishing actions, He made a total difference between right and wrong. (ib. 26.)	If thou doest well, shalt thou not be accepted? and if thou doest not well, sin lieth at the door. (ib. iv. 7. see also chap. ii. 16, 17.)
—Having divided his own substance, the mighty Power became half male, half female. (ib. 32.)	God created man in his own image; in the image of God created he him; male and female created he them. (ib. i. 27.)
He, whose powers are incomprehensible, having created . . . . . this universe, was again absorbed in the Spirit, changing *the* time *of energy* for *the* time *of repose*. (ib. 56.)	Thus the heavens and the earth were finished, and all the host of them. And on the seventh day God ended his work;—and rested on the seventh day from all his work. (ib. ii. 1, 2.)

The editor of the volume seems to give the preference in point of sublimity to the Indian description, and, on the authority of Sir William Jones, he supports its superiour antiquity. We have exhibited the quotations, that our readers may judge for themselves on the former point, remarking on our part, that the metaphysical jargon, and mythological superstition of the Hindu account would never have gained the admiration of Longinus, whatever charms they may possess in the estimation of an oriental antiquary. As to the boasted age of the Vedas, we shall oppose our naked dissent to a naked assertion, being prepared to discuss the point whenever arguments shall be produced to deserve it. We shall now leave this invidious but weak attempt to injure the cause of revelation, and proceed to examine the several papers as they lie in order.

The first article is entituled "Historical Remarks on the Coast of Malabar; with some Description of the Manners of its Inhabitants. By Jonathan Duncan, Esq."

This paper is divided into sections, and many of those again have subdivisions with as much formal precision, and with

with as little utility as an old puritanical sermon. The remarks are chiefly drawn from eastern writings; and those confused, incoherent, and fabulous. The sketch of the modern history of Malabar is, however, curious and entertaining.

II. An Account of Two Fakeers, *with their portraits.* By Jonathan Duncan, Esq.

We have here the memoirs and travels of two devotees, as related by themselves.

'The first is named PURANA POORI, a *Sunyassy*, distinguished by the epithet *Oordhbahu*, from his arms and his hands being in a fixed position above his head.'

The subsequent account of this man's rambles is amusing, and shews that he possessed a strong resolution joined to a great spirit of curiosity. The following instance will also prove that his cunning was equal to his other qualities.

'Falling in with the army of AHMED SHAH ABDALLI, in the close vicinity of Ghizni, which king having an ulcer in his nose, consulted our Fakeer, to know if, being an Indian, he could prescribe a remedy for it: on which occasion the latter acknowleged that, having no knowlege of surgery or medicine, he had recourse to his wits, by insinuating to the Prince, that there most probably did subsist a connexion between the ulcer and his sovereignty, so that it might not be adviseable to seek to get rid of the one, lest it should risk the loss of the other; a suggestion that met (he adds) with the approbation of the PRINCE and his MINISTERS.'

The account of the other Fakeer is shorter, and therefore we shall extract it at length.

'I am a *Brahmen* of the *Yujerveda* sect, and of the line of *Prásher*. My ancestors are from the Punjaub. They had a long time ago come to visit at Jaggernauth, and had reached and were abiding at Gopegawn, where I was born. When I was only ten years of age, I used to give myself up to meditation and mortification, lying upon thorns and pebbles; a mode of life I had continued for ten years, when it was interrupted by my relations, who wanted me to think of marriage; whereupon, having attained to twenty years of age, I left my home, determined to devote myself to travelling. First, after coming out of my house, I went towards Ootrakhund, by way of *Nepaul* and *Bhote*. I went into the country of the Great and Little *Lama*, where the TESHOO LAMA lives. In this tract is the *Maun Talaee*, (i. e. tank or lake,) as far as which is inhabited, but not beyond it; and the lake called *Maun Surwur* is seventeen *munzels*, or days' journey, further on, in a jungly country, which prevents access to it. There are in this quarter the places known under the denominations of *Muni*, *Mahesha*, *Mahadeo*, and of *Telebee*, *Nautijee*, and the *Debbees*, or cooking places, of *Nowenauth*; and of the eighty-four *Sidhs*, or religious persons, thus distinguished; all situated on this side of the Maun Surwur. Into these Debbees, if one throw in either two leaves, or as many as are wanted; one in the name of the *Sidh*, and another in one's own name; that in the name of the *Sidh* remains at the bottom, and that in one's own name rises up baked. These places I visited. At the Maun Telsee the boundaries of four countries meet, viz. that

that of China, of the *Lama*'s country, of the Bescher country, and that of the Cooloo country.

'Proceeding thus in religious progress from hill to hill, I passed through the Shaum country, and descending the hills, arrived in Cashmir, where I halted for devotional purposes, as well as to prosecute my studies. From Cashmir I went through Thibet to the Great Jowallah, which is situated in a country where fire rises out of the ground for the space of twelve coss. In this Jowallah whoever wants to dress victuals, or boil water, they have only to dig a little fissure into the surface of the ground, and place the article thereon, which will serve without wood. On this side of Peishore, where the *Sendhe* salt is produced, there is a village called *Dudun Khan's Pend*, adjoining to the salt pits. The Rajah of that country was called Rajah BHENDA SINGH. I had here shut myself up in a *Gaupha*, or cell, where I vowed to remain doing penance for a period of twelve years. Vermin or worms gnawed my flesh, of which the marks still remain; and when one year had elapsed, then the Rajah opened the door of the cell, whereupon I said to him, "Either take my curse, or make me a *ser-seja*, or bed of spikes;" and then that Rajah made for me the *ser-seja* I now occupy. During the four months of the winter I made *jel-seja* upon this seat. *Jel-seja* is, that night and day water is let fall upon my head. From thence, by the Sindh country I went to Hingoolauje, (a mountain dedicated to *Debee*.) All the country to the west and south I travelled over upon this *ser-seja*, coming at length to the Preyago, or Allahabad; and passing by Cashi, or Benares, I went to the temple of Jaggernauth; and visiting Balajee, proceeded on to Ramisher; and, after visiting that place, I journied on to Surat. In Surat I embarked in a vessel, and went by sea to Muscat in twelve days; and thence returning, came to Surat again. Mr. BODDAM was then at Surat; and he afterwards went to Bombay. I stayed two years at Surat. Mr. BODDAM granted me something to subsist on with my followers, and built a house for me; and still my *Cheilas*, or disciples, are there. It is thirty-five years since I made *Tupisya* upon this *ser-seja*. I have been in several countries. How much shall I cause to be written? I have been at every place of religious resort, and have no longer any inclination to roam; but being desirous of settling in Benares, I have come hither. Three *Yugs* have passed, and we are now in the fourth; and in all these four ages there have been religious devotees, and their disciples; and they are first to make application to the Rajah, or to whoever is the ruler of the place; for even Rajahs maintain and serve us; and it is befitting that I obtain a small place, where I may apply to my religious duties, and that something may be allowed for my necessary expences, that I may bless you.'

III. Enumeration of Indian Classes. By H. T. Colebrooke, Esq.

This paper is short, but long enough for the subject.

IV. Some Account of the Sculptures at Mahabalipoorum; usually called the Seven Pagodas. By J. Goldingham, Esq.

'These curious remains of antiquity, situate near the sea, are about thirty-eight English miles southerly from *Madras*. A distant view presents merely a rock, which, on a near approach, is found deserving of particular examination. The attention passing over the smaller objects, is first arrested by a *Hindu* pagod, covered with sculpture, and hewn from a single mass of rock; being about twenty-six feet in height, nearly as long, and about half as broad. Within is the *lingam*, and a long inscription on the wall, in characters unknown.

'Near

'Near this structure, the surface of the rock, about ninety feet in extent, and thirty in height, is covered with figures in bas-relief. A gigantic figure of the god CRISNA is the most conspicuous, with ARJOON, his favourite, in the *Hindu* attitude of prayer; but so void of flesh, as to present more the appearance of a skeleton than the representation of a living person. Below is a venerable figure, said to be the father of ARJOON; both figures proving the sculptor possessed no inconsiderable skill. Here are the representations of several animals, and of one which the *Bráhmens* name *singam*, or lion; but by no means a likeness of that animal, wanting the peculiar characteristick, the mane. Something intended to represent this, is, indeed, visible, which has more the effect of spots. It appears evident, the sculptor was by no means so well acquainted with the figure of the lion as with that of the elephant and monkey, both being well represented in this group. This scene, I understand, is taken from the *Mahabarat*, and exhibits the principal persons whose actions are celebrated in that work.

'Opposite, and surrounded by, a wall of stone, are pagodas of brick, said to be of great antiquity. Adjoining is an excavation in the rock, the massy roof seemingly supported by columns, not unlike those in the celebrated cavern in the Island of *Elephanta*, but have been left unfinished. This was probably intended as a place of worship. A few paces onward is another, and a more spacious excavation, now used, and I suppose originally intended, as a shelter for travellers. A scene of sculpture fronts the entrance, said to represent CRISNA attending the herds of ANANDA. One of the group represents a man diverting an infant, by playing on a flute, and holding the instrument as we do. A gigantic figure of the god, with the *gopis*, and several good representations of nature, are observed. The columns supporting the roof are of different orders, the base of one is the figure of a *Sphynx*. On the pavement is an inscription. Near is the almost deserted village, which still retains the ancient name *Mahabalipoorum*. The few remaining *Bráhmens* visit the traveller, and conduct him over the rock.

'In the way up the rock a prodigious circular stone is passed under, so placed by nature, on a smooth and sloping surface, that you are in dread of its crushing you before you clear it. The diameter of this stone is twenty-seven feet. The top of the rock is strewed with fragments of bricks, the remains, as you are informed, of a palace anciently standing on this site. A rectangular polished slab, about ten feet in length, the figure of a *singam* couchant, at the south end, is shewn you as the couch of the DHERMA Rajah. A short way further, the bath used by the females of the palace is pointed out. A tale I suspect frabricated by the *Bráhmens* to amuse the traveller. That some of their own cast had chosen this spot, retired among rocks difficult of access to reside in, and that the bath, as it is called, which is only a rough stone hollowed, was their reservoir for water, would have an air of probability. The couch seems to have been cut from a stone accidentally placed in its present situation, and never to have made a part of the internal furniture of a building. The *singam*, if intended as a lion, is equally imperfect with the figures of the same animal before-mentioned.

'Descending over immense beds of stone, you arrive at a spacious excavation; a temple dedicated to SI'VA, who is represented, in the middle compartment of a large stature, and with four arms; the left foot rests on a bull couchant; a small figure of BRA'HMA on the right hand; another of VISHNU on the left; where also the figure of his goddess PARVATI' is observed. At one end of the temple is a gigantic figure of VISHNU sleeping on an enormous *Cobra de Capella*, with several heads, and so disposed as to form a canopy over the head of the god. At the opposite end is the goddess SI'VA, with eight arms, mounted on a *singam*. Opposed to her is a gigantic figure, with a buffalo's head and human body. Between these

these is a human figure, suspended with the head downwards. The goddess is represented with several warlike weapons, and some armed dwarf attendants; while the monster is armed with a club. In the character of DURGA, or protector of the virtuous, the goddess is rescuing from the YEM Rajah (the figure with the buffalo's head) the suspended figure fallen improperly into his hands. The figure and action of the goddess are executed in a masterly and spirited style. Over this temple, at a considerable elevation, is a smaller, wrought from a single mass of stone. Here is seen a slab similar to the DHERMA Rajah's couch. Adjoining is a temple in the rough, and a large mass of rock, the upper part roughly fashioned for a pagoda. If a conclusion may be drawn from these unfinished works, an uncommon and astonishing perseverance was exerted in finishing the structures here; and the more so, from the stone being a species of granite, and extremely hard.

'The village contains but few houses, mostly inhabited by *Bráhmens*; the number of whom has, however, decreased of late, owing to a want of the means of subsisting. The remains of several stone edifices are seen here; and a large tank, lined, with steps of stone. A canopy for the pagod attracts the attention, as by no means wanting in magnificence or elegance. It is supported by four columns, with base and capital, about twenty-seven feet in height, the shaft tapering regularly upwards; is composed of a single stone, though not round, but sixteen sided; measuring at bottom about five and a half feet.

'East of the village, and washed by the sea, which, perhaps, would have entirely demolished it before now, but for a defence of large stones in front, is a pagoda of stone, and containing the *lingam*, was dedicated to SI'VA. Besides the usual figures within, one of a gigantic stature is observed stretched out on the ground, and represented as secured in that position. This the *Bráhmens* tell you was designed for a Rajah who was thus secured by VISHNU, probably alluding to a prince of the VISHNU cast having conquered the country, and taken its prince. The surf here breaks far out over, as the *Bráhmens* inform you, the ruins of the city, which was incredibly large and magnificent. Many of the masses of stone near the shore appear to have been wrought. A *Bráhmen*, about fifty years of age, a native of the place, whom I have had an opportunity of conversing with since my arrival at *Madras*, informed me, his grandfather had frequently mentioned having seen the gilt tops of five pagodas in the surf, no longer visible. In the account of this place by Mr. WILLIAM CHAMBERS, in the first volume of the *Asiatic Researches*, we find mention of a brick pagoda, dedicated to SI'VA, and washed by the sea; this is no longer visible; but as the *Bráhmens* have no recollection of such a structure, and as Mr. CHAMBERS wrote from memory, I am inclined to think the pagoda of stone mentioned above to be the one he means. However, it appears from good authorities, that the sea on this part of the coast is encroaching by very slow, though no less certain steps, and will perhaps in a lapse of ages entirely hide these magnificent ruins.

'About a mile to the southward are other structures of stone, of the same order as those north, but having been left unfinished, at first sight appear different: the southermost of these is about forty feet in height, twenty-nine in breadth, and nearly the same in length, hewn from a single mass: the outside is covered with sculpture, the next is also cut from one mass of stone, being in length about forty-nine feet, in breadth and height twenty-five, and is rent through the middle from the top to the bottom; a large fragment from one corner is observed on the ground: No account is preserved of the powerful cause which produced this destructive effect. Beside these, are three smaller structures of stone. Here is also the *lingam*,

or lion, very large; but, except in size, I can observe no difference from the figures of the same animal northerly. Near the *singam*, is an elephant of stone about nine feet in height, and large in proportion: Here, indeed, we observe the true figure and character of the animal.

'The *Bráhmen* before mentioned informed me, that their *Puránas* contained no account of any of the structures here described, except the *stone pagodas near the sea*, and the *pagodas of brick at the village*, built by the DHERMA Rajah, and his brothers: He, however, gave me the following traditional account: That a northern prince (perhaps one of the conquerors) about one thousand years ago, was desirous of having a great work executed, but the *Hindu* sculptors and masons refused to execute it on the terms he offered: Attempting force, I suppose, they, in number about four thousand, fled with their effects from his country hither, where they resided four or five years, and in this interval executed these magnificent works. The prince at length discovering them, prevailed on them to return, which they did, leaving the works unfinished as they appear at present.

To those who know the nature of these people, this account will not appear improbable. At present we sometimes hear of all the individuals of a particular branch of trade deserting their houses, because the hand of power has treated them somewhat roughly; and we observe like circumstances continually in miniature. Why the *Bráhmens* resident on the spot keep this account secret, I cannot determine; but am led to suppose they have an idea, the more they can envelope the place in mystery, the more people will be tempted to visit and investigate, by which means they profit considerably.

The difference of style in the architecture of these structures, and those on the coast hereabouts, (with exceptions to the pagodas of brick at the village, and that of stone near the sea, both mentioned in the *Puránas*, and which are not different,) tends to prove that the artists were not of this country; and the resemblance of some of the figures and pillars to those in the *Elephanta* Cave, seems to indicate they were from the northward. The fragments of bricks, at the top of the rock, may be the remains of habitations raised in this place of security by the fugitives in question.

Copies of several inscriptions are appended to this curious account, but they are to us unintelligible.

V. Account of the Hindustanee Horometry. By John Gilchrist, Esq.

This paper shews the scientific skill of the writer to great advantage; but an account of it cannot well be given without a plate.

VI. *On Indian Weights and Measures.* By H. T. Colebrooke, Esq.

This is an elaborate paper upon a subject of great utility in India. The ingenious author has given several accurate tables, which he has illustrated and explained with neatness and precision.

VII. *Of the City of Pegue, and the Temple of Shoemadoo Praw.* By Captain William Symes.

In the two last numbers of our Review, we gave a particular report of this gentleman's embassy to the kingdom of Ava, in which work the particulars here described are inserted. We shall extract one passage.

'Previous

'Previous to my departure from Pegue, I paid a visit to the *Siredaw*, or superior *Rahaan*, of the country. His abode was situated in a shady grove of tamarind trees, about five miles south-east of the city. Every object seemed to correspond with the years and dignity of the possessor. The trees were lofty. A bamboo railing protected his dwelling from the attack of wild beasts. A neat reservoir contained clear water. A little garden gave him roots; and his retreat was well stocked with fruit-trees. A number of younger *Rahaans* lived with him, and administered to his wants with pious respect. Though extremely emaciated, he seemed lively, and in full possession of his mental faculties. He said his age was eighty-seven. The *Rahaans*, although supported by charity, never accept of money. I therefore presented this venerable prelate of the order with a piece of cloth, which was repaid by a grateful benediction.'

VIII. *Description of the Tree called, by the* Burmas, LAUNZAN. By Francis Buchanan, Esq. M. D.

This tree grows in the mountainous part of Pegue, and is said to be very lofty. Dr. Buchanan procured while there some young plants, which unluckily died before he reached Bengal.

'It is in times of scarcity that the fruit becomes valuable. It is said, when ripe, to be red; and, like a peach, consists of a succulent outer flesh, containing a hard shell, in which there is a single seed. The outer fleshy part is said to be agreeably acid, and safe to eat. When that is removed, the shells, by a slight beating, split in two, and are thus easily separated from the kernel. These kernels taste very much like a walnut; but are rather softer, and more oily. As they can, at those places where the trees grow, be afforded very cheap, in times of scarcity they are carefully gathered; and, when boiled with a little rice or *Indian* corn, furnish a great part of the food of the lower class of the natives.'

A botanical description of the plant is appended to the account in the latin language.

IX. *Specimen of the Language of the People inhabiting the Hills in the Vicinity of Bhagulpoor.* By Major R. E. Roberts.

This is a short vocabulary of ordinary terms.

X. *An Account of the Discovery of Two Urns in the Vicinity of Binares.* By Jonathan Duncan, Esq.

This paper we shall extract entire.

'I herewith beg leave to deliver to the society a stone and a marble vessel, found the one within the other, in the month of January, 1794, by the people employed by BABOO JUGGUT SING in digging for stones from the subterraneous materials of some extensive and ancient buildings in the vicinity of a temple called Sarnauth, at the distance of about four miles to the northward of the present city of Benares.

'In the innermost of these cases (which were discovered after digging to the depth of eighteen *hauts*, or cubits, under the surface) were found a few human bones, that were committed to the Ganges, and some decayed pearls, gold leaves, and other jewels of no value, which cannot be better disposed of than by continuing in the receptacle in which they must have so long remained, and been placed upon an occasion on which there are

several opinions among the natives in that district. The first, that the bones found along with them, may be those of the consort of some former Rajah or Prince, who having devoted herself to the flames on the death of her husband, or on some other emergency, her relations may have made (as is said not to be unprecedented) this deposit of her remains as a permanent place of lodgment; whilst others have suggested, that the remains of the deceased may have probably only been thus temporarily disposed of, till a proper time or opportunity should arrive of committing them to the Ganges, as is usually observed in respect to these *pushpa*, or flowers; a term by which the Hindus affect to distinguish those residuary vestiges of their friends dying natural deaths, that are not consumed by the fire, to which their corpses are generally exposed, according to the tenets of their religion.

'But I am myself inclined to give the preference to a conclusion differing from either of the two former, viz. that the bones found in these urns must belong to one of the worshippers of BUDDHA, a set of Indian heretics, who, having no reverence for the Ganges, used to deposit their remains in the earth, instead of committing them to that river; a surmise that seems strongly corroborated by the circumstance of a statue or idol of BUDDHA having been found in the same place under ground, and on the same occasion with the discovery of the urns in question, on which was an inscription, as per the accompanying copy of the original, ascertaining that a temple had between 7 or 800 years ago been constructed there for the worship of that deity.

The inscription is given in a plate; but no explanation of it is attempted.

XI. *Account of some Ancient Inscriptions.*

These inscriptions are in the Sanscrit language, but in very antient characters, so as to render the decyphering of them a work of great difficulty. The acuteness and patience of Lieutenant Wilford, however, overcame the obstacles; but the discovery did by no means prove an adequate reward for his labour. They are the mere fragments of an eastern story, without any connexion or beauty.

XII. *Observations on the Alphabetical System of the Language of Ava, and Rachain.* By Captain John Towers.

This curious paper is accompanied by two plates; the first exhibiting the characters with their significations in Roman letters, and the second is an extract taken from a book entituled, *Manu Saingwan*, or the *Iron Ring of Manu*.

Mr. Towers concludes his observations thus,

'From information, there appears to be scarcely room to doubt, but that the *Siamese* have one common language and religion with the *Braimmas* and *Maromas*; and that in manners and customs the three nations form, as it were, one great family. How far these observations may extend to the inhabitants of *Asam*, we shall be able to judge on the publication of the history of that country.

'It may be sufficient to observe in this place, that there is one sad impediment to attaining a critical knowlege of the idiom of the language of *Ava* and *Aracan*, without which we may in vain expect from any pen accurate information respecting the religion, laws, manners, and customs, of these kingdoms;

kingdoms; and that is, that there is no regular standard of orthography, or the smallest trace of grammatical enquiry to be found among the natives.† Much, however, may be done by patience and attention. The field is ample; and he who has leisure and perseverance to attain a just knowlege of its boundaries, will probably find his labours rewarded beyond his most sanguine expectation.

(To be concluded in our next.)

ART. VII. *A Summary of the Principal Evidences for the Truth, and Divine Origin of the Christian Revelation. Designed chiefly for the Use of Young Persons; more particularly those who have lately been Confirmed in the Diocese of London. By Beilby, Lord Bishop of London.* 12mo. *pp.* 126. 2*s.* 6*d.* *Boards. Cadell and Davis.*

THE episcopal chair of London has been singularly fortunate in possessing active and exemplary prelates, particularly in the present century. The energy of ROBINSON in opposing a dangerous heresy was of extraordinary service to the church in a critical period;—the pastoral care of GIBSON proved of no less benefit against those two pernicious enemies, enthusiasm and infidelity;---the learning and piety of LOWTH shed a brilliant lustre over the clerical character, and set an example which has had an extensive influence;---and, lastly, the assiduous labours and vigilant attention of PORTEUS have given to the cause of religion a degree of service which is above human praise, and superior to human estimation. Its true value will only be known in that day when 'the wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament; and when they that have turned many to righteousness shall shine as the stars for ever and ever.'

With

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† Every writing that has hitherto come under observation, has been full of the grossest inaccuracies; even those stamped by the highest authority; such as official papers from the king of *Ava* to our government. How far the *Palit*, or sacred language, in which their religious ordinances are written, may be exempted from this remark, it is impossible to say. The *Priests* are almost the only people conversant in it, and few even among them are celebrated for the accuracy and extent of their knowlege. Between *Rámu* and *Islámabád*, only *one* person has been heard of, and to him access has not hitherto been obtainable. Enquiry seems to favour an opinion, that an acquaintance with both languages is absolutely necessary to effect the important purposes that at present introduce themselves to our notice, and which are to prove the inhabitants of *Siam*, *Ava*, and *Aracan*, to be one and the same people in language, manners, laws, and religion; and features of the strongest resemblance between them and those of *Asam*, *Népal*, and *Tibet*; and eventually to add another link to the chain of general knowlege, by furnishing materials for filling up the interval that seems at present to separate the *Hindus* from the *Chinese*.

With a tender concern for the youth, whom he considers as more immediately under his care, and who are so liable to be perverted from the truth in this age of infidelity, his Lordship has drawn up this manual; than which a more excellent one never appeared. The bishop, however, does not send it forth as a complete work, but only as an elementary introduction to the Treatises of Grotius, Addison, Clarke, Leslie, Lardner, Beattie, and Paley on the Evidences of Christianity.

After having, by the course of reading here suggested, arrived at a full conviction of the divine origin of the Christian religion, his Lordship judiciously informs his young disciples that,

'The most important part of their business still remains to be accomplished. After being satisfied that the Christian religion comes from God, their next step is to enquire carefully what that religion is, what the doctrines are which it requires to be believed, and what the duties which it requires to be performed. For this purpose it may be useful for them to begin with Gastrell's Christian Institutes, and Archbishop Secker's Lectures on the Church Catechism. In the first they will find the doctrines and duties of the Christian religion ranged under their proper heads in the very words of scripture, and in the other they will see most of them clearly and concisely explained by a most able, pious, and judicious divine. After this they may proceed to study the Scriptures themselves, and more particularly the New Testament, with the assistance of Dr. Doddridge's Family Expositor, to which they should add some of the sermons of our best divines, Bishop Taylor, Barrow, Sherlock, and Secker.

'When they have thus learnt what Christianity is, and what it demands from them, they will feel it to be their indispensible duty (as it is unquestionably their truest interest) to believe implicitly all the doctrines, and obey with cheerfulness all the commands of their maker and redeemer; to sacrifice to them, and to their own future eternal welfare, all their corrupt passions and irregular desires, to preserve themselves unspotted from the world, and to implore the assistance of Divine Grace, co-operating with their own most earnest endeavours, to render their belief in the Gospel effectual to the sanctification of their hearts, the regulation of their lives, and the salvation of their souls.'

The Bishop adds to these excellent directions a remark, with which we cordially agree, that

'Though this little Treatise is designed principally for the instruction of youth, yet considered as a kind of recapitulation of the evidences of Christianity, it may be found of some use to persons of a more mature age, by refreshing their memories, and bringing back to their recollection those proofs of their religion which they have formerly read in larger and more elaborate works, and which they will here see brought together in one point of view.'

We have extracted the Bishop's own account of his work, as exhibiting its objects in a clear and neat manner. The plan he has followed is equally perspicuous, and is most admirably adapted to bring conviction to the mind.

A series

A series of propositions is laid down in the plainest terms; each of which is supported with arguments that are incontrovertible, and such as are the most likely to operate upon minds unsophisticated by the fallacy of metaphysical scepticism.

These propositions are as follow:

'I. From considering the state of the heathen world, before the appearance of our Lord upon earth, it is evident that there was an absolute necessity for a revelation of God's will, and, of course, a great probability beforehand that such a revelation would be granted.

'II. At the very time when there was a general expectation in the world of some extraordinary personage making his appearance in it, a person called Jesus Christ did actually appear upon earth, asserting that he was the Son of God, and that he was sent from heaven to teach mankind true religion; and he did accordingly found a religion, which from him was called the Christian religion, and which has been professed by great numbers of people from that time to the present.

'III. The books of the New Testament were written by those persons to whom they are ascribed, and contain a faithful history of Christ and his religion: and the account there given of both may be securely relied on as strictly true.

'IV. The scriptures of the Old Testament (which are connected with those of the New) are the genuine writings of those whose names they bear, and give a true account of the Mosaic dispensation, of the historical facts, the divine commands, the moral precepts, and the prophecies which they contain.

'V. The character of Christ, as represented in the Gospels, affords a very strong ground for believing that he was a divine person.

'VI. The sublimity of his doctrines and the purity of his moral precepts confirm this belief.

'VII. The rapid and successful propagation of the Gospel by the first teachers of it, through a large part of the world, is a proof that they were favoured with divine assistance and support.

'VIII. A comparison betwixt Christ and Mahomet and their respective religions, leads us to conclude, that as the religion of the latter was confessedly the invention of man, that of the former was derived from God.

'IX. The predictions delivered by the ancient prophets, and fulfilled in our Saviour, show that he was the Messiah expected by the Jews, and that he came into the world by divine appointment, to be the great deliverer and redeemer of mankind.

'X. The prophecies delivered by our Saviour himself, prove that he was endued with the foreknowlege of future events, which belongs only to God and to those inspired by him.

'XI. The miracles performed by our Lord, demonstrate him to have possessed divine power.

'XII. The resurrection of our Lord from the dead, is a fact fully proved by the clearest evidence, and is the seal and confirmation of his divinity and of the truth of his religion.'

These propositions are as forcibly supported as they are neatly expressed. Though it cannot be expected that new arguments should be brought forward on a subject so often and so variously examined and defended, yet we have here the principal evidences concentrated into one view, and the substance of many

many volumes condensed into a small compass, without being weakened or obscured. As a specimen of the Bishop's manner we shall extract the conclusion of his valuable manual.

'These are the principal proofs of the truth of the Christian religion. Many others of a very satisfactory nature might be added; but the question may be safely rested on those that have here been stated.

'And when we collect them all together into one point of view; when we consider the deplorable ignorance and inconceivable depravity of the heathen world before the birth of Christ, which rendered a divine interposition essentially necessary, and therefore highly probable; the appearance of Christ upon earth, at the very time when his presence was most wanted, and when there was a general expectation throughout the East, that some great and extraordinary personage was soon to come into the world; the transcendant excellence of our Lord's character, so infinitely beyond that of every other moral teacher; the calmness, the composure, the dignity, the integrity, the spotless sanctity of his manners, so utterly inconsistent with every idea of enthusiasm or imposture; the sublimity and importance of his doctrines; the consummate wisdom and perfect purity of his moral precepts, far exceeding the natural powers of a man born in the humblest situation, and in a remote and obscure corner of the world, without learning, education, languages, or books; the rapid and astonishing propagation of his religion, in a very short space of time, through almost every region of the East, by the sole efforts of himself and a few illiterate fishermen, in direct opposition to all the power, the authority, the learning, the philosophy, the reigning vices, prejudices, and superstitions of the world; the complete and marked opposition, in every essential point, between the character and religion of Christ, and the character and religion of Mahomet, exactly such as might be expected between truth and falshood; the minute description of all the most material circumstances of his birth, life, sufferings, death, and resurrection, given by the ancient prophets many hundred years before he was born, and exactly fulfilled in him, and him only, pointing him out as the Messiah of the Jews and the Redeemer of mankind; the various prophecies delivered by Christ himself, which were all punctually accomplished, more especially the destruction of Jerusalem by the Romans; the many astonishing miracles wrought by Jesus, in the open face of day, before thousands of spectators, the reality of which is proved by multitudes of the most unexceptionable witnesses, who sealed their testimony with their blood, and was even acknowleged by the earliesta nd most inveterate enemies of the Gospel; and, lastly, that most astonishing and well authenticated miracle of our Lord's resurrection, which was the seal and confirmation of his own divine origin, and that of his religion; when all these various evidences are brought together, and impartially weighed, it seems hardly within the power of a fair and ingenuous mind to resist the impression of their united force. If such a combination of evidence as this is not sufficient to satisfy an honest enquirer into the truth, it is utterly impossible that any event which passed in former times, and which we do not see with our own eyes, can ever be proved to have happened by any degree of testimony whatever. It may safely be affirmed, that no instance can be produced of any one fact or event, said to have taken place in past ages, and established by such evidence as that on which the Christian revelation rests, that afterwards turned out to be false. We challenge the enemies of our faith to bring forward, if they can, any such instance. If they cannot (and we know it to be impossible) we have a right to say, that a religion, supported by such an extraordinary

extraordinary accumulation of evidence, must be true; and that all men, who pretend to be guided by argument and proof, are bound, by the most sacred obligations, to receive the religion of Christ, as a real revelation from God.'

This little work should be put into the hands of all young persons, as soon as they come to the years of discernment, as a preservative against that deadly poison of infidelity which is so common in the present age, and which, if not vigorously checked, may produce consequences fatal to the best interests of our country.

ART. VIII. *Letters on the Irish Nation: written during a visit to that Kingdom in the Autumn of the year* 1799. *By George Cooper, Esq. J. White. pp.* 201. 8*vo.* 4*s. boards:*

AN introduction of twenty-eight pages, unfolding the motives to this excursion, and informing the reader what he is to expect in the perusal of this publication, ushers these letters into the hands of an unknown correspondent, and, by the medium of the press, submits them to the inspection of that numerous community, the subjects of the British empire. For the accommodation of our readers we transcribe their contents.

'Letter I. Welsh Tour—Short sketch of the climate of Ireland, and of the general physical appearances of that kingdom.—Transition to the character of the people—Inquiry into the causes of national characters—Physical and moral causes—Differences of opinion on this subject—Distinction of ranks in Ireland—Colonists, with their descendants, and native Irish, or Aborigines—1. Traits of character, wherein they resemble each other—Principles in human nature variously combined in different nations—A metaphysical idea of the Irish character—Popular vanity—Courage—Choleric and impetuous—Generous hospitality—Love of gaming—Destructive excesses to which it is carried in Ireland.—2. Higher class of people in Ireland considered—Their refinement—Education—Lawyers—Compared with English ones—Irish gallantry—Immorality, and cause of it assigned—Virtue of the women—Religion.—3. Lower class considered—have been long stationary—Resemblance in manners of all uncivilized nations—Irish peasantry—Lodging—Diet—Disposition—Gross superstition—Indolence—General discussion of the whole, and comparison of Irish refinement with that of the English.

II. Political discords—Government—Theories of politics examined—Two general rules for determining the practical merits of any government—Aristocracy—No middle rank of people—Some account of Dublin, and its public edifices—Transition from the city to the country—Oppression of the peasantry—Recapitulation.

III. Religious distinctions—Historical sketch of the origin of their religious animosities—Protestant Colonies and Catholic natives—Situation of the Catholics considered—Protestants—Dissenters—Dreadful effects of intolerancy—Religious tests discussed—Idea of a balance of religious interests.

IV. Object of Government to provide for the necessities of the people —to be done by encouraging industry—Agriculture a leading resource—its low state in Ireland a principal cause of the poverty of the people—Means which ought to be taken to encourage it—securing to the farmer the fruits of his labour—Bounties given by the legislature on exportation—that system examined and recommended—Granaries—Advantages of Irish soil and climate—General want of employment—Manufactures—Trade—Foreign commerce—Parochial provision for the poor wanted in Ireland.

V. Inquiry into the causes of the late rebellion—Different opinions on that point—Primary and proximate causes—State of parties since his Majesty's accession—Rise of the orange faction, and conspiracy of the united Irishmen—French principles, how far they have influenced the latter—their attempts to stir up the Catholics—Organization of the conspiracy—Their declarations—Means, by which they succeeded in bringing over the Catholics—Result of their machinations—Triumph of the Orange party—General review of the subject of the rebellion.

VI. Causes which led to the Irish Constitution of 1782—State of the connexion with Great Britain before that time discussed—Political consequences of their independence—An insufficient measure for the advantage of Ireland—Proofs of a temporizing spirit in the parliament in religious, commercial, and agricultural affairs—Two distinguishing effects—Increase of corruption, &c.

VII. Review of the causes which lead to a legislative union with Great Britain—Advantages of union to the government of the country, to the religious differences of the people, and to industry and commerce, stated—Military policy, which has hitherto prevailed in the government of Ireland, examined—True source of public power, and individual happiness to a nation—Present imperfect connexion of the two kingdoms—Opinions of the people of Ireland on the measure of union—Conclusion.'

Among the various modes of composition, the epistolary has peculiar recommendations. It is a sort of conference without dialogue, requires premeditation in a certain degree, and may be prolonged, after intervals, with an imaginary correspondent, or under a feigned name, by no ostensible writer. Cicero and the younger Pliny, Ovid and Horace, exhibited to subsequent ages models of excellence, in this way of writing; and in this century some of the most elegant compositions, both in prose and poesy, on subjects of private concern, and national importance, have evinced, that genius and taste are the exclusive honour of no particular age or climate.

This collection of letters, though seemingly composed of observations and intelligence acquired on the spot, discovers no small share of previous knowlege, in momentous points of political disquisition, at the bar of the two national senates of our empire. Mr. Cooper's publication has indeed been but a few months in circulation, and so cannot be supposed to have had any influence on the public deliberations. But, as the subject has now come to the verge of a final determination, his temperate, judicious, and liberal sentiments, may have very

very desirable effects, in extinguishing the embers of opposition, among a multitude guided by suspicion. Such, at least, we think, is the natural tendency of the author's suggestions.

We proceed to select, here and there, a paragraph; to give others in substance, and to intersperse occasional remarks.

'*Distinction of ranks in Ireland.* In order to give you a distinct idea of this national character in the sister kingdom, it will be necessary to apprise you of a distinction of ranks unknown in England. It is not merely that strong line of demarcation, which in all countries divides the rich from the poor: it is something more. The emigrations from Great Britain to Ireland have produced two classes of people in it, the colonists with their descendants, and the native Irish, the original inhabitants of the country. To the first of these ranks is confined all the civil power of the state, both supreme and subordinate; all the property in it both landed and commercial; and all the education and refinement. It is not necessary that I should point out to you, how much the other class of the people, must be separated from this first, when deprived of all these advantages. But the government, the established religion, and the laws, have added weight and force to this already formidable barrier.'

To the author it seems, that the principle of passion bears a more than equal sway, with this people, than reason. He owns, that they are endued with warm hearts, strong feelings, and a peculiar force of sentiment, capable of being formed by legislative wisdom, into a most amiable national character. But that which should enliven and empassion the understanding is left unpruned, to vegetate in all the wanton exuberance of nature, not under the controul of discipline and moral habit. Each individual considers himself as the member of a community which stands high in the list of nations. The vanity of a fabulous origin in the patriarchal age of early civilization and learning, derived from them to Egypt and Phenicia, while all the other nations were involved in ignorance and barbarism;—the beauty and fertility of their country, superior to whatever has been said of fortunate Islands and Elysian fields, elsewhere are instances of self estimation which may fairly be ascribed to harmless prejudice rather than unpardonable folly. They are a brave and warlike people, their bodies hardy, robust, and equal to any fatigue: their minds capable of being wound up to any pitch of fortitude. But their courage is too much influenced by passion, and too little by reason and reflection. Incapable of cool deliberation, impetuous and precipitant, it never is serviceable, but when it operates in subordination to order and strict discipline. Hence, the Irish, more fit to obey than command, distinguish their bravery only in subordinate stations in our fleets and armies. Of an enterprizing spirit, which disregards all obstacles, they succeed to admiration.—Rash, choleric, and subject to violent attacks

of passion, especially when heated with wine, of which they are immoderately fond, no description of people is more quarrelsome or dangerous. Even the convivial meetings of the peasantry generally end in bloodshed. But such excesses may in some degree be attributed to a generous warmth of temper, which, if regulated by the early restraints of domestic tuition, and the habits of social discipline, would be improved into placidity of spirit, and polished manners. Familiar intercourse with the fashionable circles is not to be expected; nor is it necessary. The children of that respectable class among us, called Quakers, are not educated among those of the nobility: and it is not to be supposed that every individual of that denomination is naturally less irascible than the common English stock; yet how rare is it to see a Quaker, who has not acquired the cool apathy, and harmless manner of a stoic?

An amiable ingredient in the Irish character is a spirit of generosity seldom elsewhere equalled. Their hospitality towards strangers is said to be unrivalled in any European country. Unknown in Ireland is that reserve which alike characterizes the Englishman and his mastiff; an incidental interview on the road often leads to hospitality, bordering on profusion. But attachments founded on friendships so suddenly formed, are proportionately of short duration.—An excessive love of gaming, no less prevalent among the poorest and meanest of the people, than among the highest classes, is no where else indulged in a higher degree. The losses and calamities incurred by multitudes of the poor in London, from hazards in the lottery offices are all trifles, compared with the extent to which such evils are carried in Ireland. This chapter concludes with the following judicious reflections.

'I do not know of any country where the character of the people is more fitted, by nature, than is that of the Irish, for the highest attainments in moral, or intellectual excellence. The bountiful hand of the almighty has given the materials; it must be the care of a legislator to form and fashion them. That there is a great portion of talent given them may be judged of from the examples they have afforded us in a Berkely, a Swift, a Goldsmith, a Burke, and a Sheridan. There may be more good sense in England, but there is wanting the life and energy of the Irish character. Strong passions awaken the faculties, and suffer not a particle of the man to be lost. That they possess those warm passions and sentiments, which may be directed to the highest moral energies, I have already made appear. Virtue has been shewn to be nothing but passion disciplined by reason and habit. Aristotle has even called it 'reflecting appetite,' 'and empassioned intellect.' From this association then proceeds all that is amiable, and all that is honourable, in society. From this co-operation the head acquires wisdom, and the heart temperance, fortitude, and justice. Whether you consider the happiness of individuals, or of nations, it will be found in both to arise from the same sources. If you improve the man in knowlege and virtue, you thereby improve the state in them. There is a chain in society which plainly accounts for it. Men form the rudiments of families; families con-

constitute the elements of states, and, in every system the parts will be found, by their respective excellencies, to promote the perfection and harmony of the whole.'

In his second Letter, Mr. Cooper remarks, that mankind, to avoid the errors of modern innovators, have been driven back to the philosophy of Aristotle, since whose time the science of government has not been improved, but still continues in infancy. On his principles, the origin of government is considered, not as the work of art, or of intellect; much less as the result of contract, but as the consequence of a natural impulsive instinct towards comfort, convenience, and security. Government, the creature neither of art nor of compact, arose out of human nature; it is coeval with society, and society with man. Laws, a subsequent invention, are but artificial arts to support government, as they thwart, controul, and subject the passions of individuals, to prevent public injury. In every state are said to be three principles in mutual contest for preponderance;—talents, wealth, and numbers; birth being but an hereditary title to the rewards of the other two: and the best government is that in which all the three have their preponderance, distinction, and honours.

'Whatever then may be the preponderance, which a government gives to talents, to property, or to numbers, different modifications of which three antagonist principles make the differences in all the constitutions of Europe: there nevertheless remain two immutable and eternal rules, by which its practical merits are to be decided. The first of these flows from the nature of man, and is this: "Under a good government the middle rank of people always *most* abounds." The second rule springs from the most approved principles of politics, and the very essence of a balanced government. It is this: "Under a government, well administered, it is always difficult to ascertain, to which of the three simple forms of government the constitution most approximates."

Letter IV. '*Object of Government to provide for the necessities of the people.*'

'A government therefore, to fulfil its first duty, must encourage labour, animate industry, and excite abilities. It must take such measures that every man may live by his own honest exertions. It must propose honours, rewards, and privileges, for those who distinguish themselves. When it does these things, it has the effect of making the state powerful, and the subjects happy. When it neglects them, the state is weak, and the people miserable.

'But though this great charge is entrusted to the care of a legislator, yet every thing is not left to him to provide. Nature has done her full share. She has given the earth to afford subsistence to her inhabitants; and every country, by the industry of its people, may enjoy the fruits of it. It is therefore, on the exertion of that labour, which a government muſt bring about, that it discharges its duty. Agriculture is the nurse of a state, and its surest and best resource. It is the most solid fund of wealth to a people; and, of all arts it is by far the most useful and necessary. For, though in some countries nature has almost rendered

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it unnecessary, by that fertility of soil, and beauty of climate, which she has given them, yet it is generally found, that the state must hold out encouragement to it, by proper laws and regulations: and, though even in the most fertile countries, the people enjoy the necessaries of life, without toil or labour, yet they cannot, on that account, be called rich or powerful. Neither land, nor gold, is wealth, but as it is made such by industry. A man might possess twenty miles of land around him, in the wilds of America, and yet starve. The African is poor and destitute, even in the midst of his golden sands. Even money is but an artificial standard for estimating the produce of industry. It is nothing but "a ticket, or a counter," of imaginary, not of real value, and which, as the Scythian Anacharsis observed, only serves for the convenience of calculation.'

The author proceeds to apply these principles, to the natural and political state of Ireland, the condition and character of its inhabitants, and the means by which both may be improved. But we must not expatiate.

Letter VI. *Constitution of* 1782.

It is remarked by our author, that Great Britain, having always considered Ireland as a dependent kingdom, never thought of extending, as a matter of right, all the advantages of a free government. Another century after the claims of Molyneux, in behalf of that country, was to revolve, another generation to pass away, before they could be heard with effect; nay, before they were sought by the collective body of the people.

'In the twenty third year of his present majesty's reign, it was expressly declared, that the people of Ireland should, in all cases whatsoever, be bound only by laws enacted by his Majesty and the Parliament of that kingdom. Two years before, all pretensions to superiority founded on the statute law had been abandoned. But prior to that period, Ireland was bound (when named) by acts of the British Parliament. As a dependant subordinate kingdom, their Parliament was also incompetent to pass laws without sending over to England the heads and titles of them, to undergo the consideration of the English Privy Council. It was even necessary to certify the causes and considerations of holding a parliament, before it could be lawfully convened.

'Appeals also lay to England from the decisions made by their courts of law and equity. From the Court of King's Bench in Ireland, the appeal was to the King's Bench in England; and from the Court of Chancery there to the British House of Lords.

'Such was the state of the kingdom; but all existing provisions for the government of the country were swept away by the Act of Independence. They even consented to forego the substantial advantages of the learning and impartiality of English judges and a British House of Lords, whilst they grasped at the vain and empty titles of Liberty and Independence.

Letter VII. *Legislative Union.*

'You who have remained quietly at home under the protecting ægis of a British Government, have not felt those severe convulsions which have laid waste

waste other kingdoms. England, like a tortoise in its shell, as Livy has somewhere remarked of Peloponnesus, found a safe defence in that angry sea which surrounds her on all sides. The storm, indeed, stood suspended over your heads, and ready to burst upon you. But at last it blew over, and poured its destructive fury upon Ireland. It has desolated this unhappy country, and laid waste its richest and most flourishing provinces. Not even the soft myrtle has escaped the sulphureous bolt which split the 'unwedgeable and gnarled oak.' The aged and the infirm, the young and the defenceless, perished in one common ruin. Mothers in vain pressed their infants to their breasts for protection. All fell in one undistinguished scene of human carnage. I have visited that unfortunate kingdom, which for an hundred miles in length, is one continued visto of smoking ruins and desolation.

'And now, whilst the kingdom is impressed with a lively sense of these miseries, whilst the embers of the late commotions are still warm, and whilst it is still smarting under the green soreness of its intestine divisions: a Legislative Union with Great Britain is proposed. The mother country opens out her arms to embrace and relieve the child which had deserted her.'

Mr. Cooper here traces 'those leading effects which must obviously follow that grand measure.' 1. The aristocracy of the country, which has so long oppressed the people, will be removed.—2. The effects of an union on the Government are connected with those which it will have on the religious differences of the country. True christianity will be enjoyed as a blessing, and as that mild and humble religion which it originally was sent from Heaven. Even the interests of its different sects will be preserved, without the tyranny of any one, or the oppression of the others. 3. Its advantages to the wealth of the country cannot, from their nature, be made the subject of computation, but the most sanguine expectations may well be indulged on that head. It is certain that agriculture will be much benefited. Those means by which England has raised the state of its agriculture to the height and perfection it now enjoys, will, by an union, be communicated to Ireland. 4. The history of Irish rebellions will receive a final period—oppressions of government will be removed—the progress of Jacobinism checked—and the prejudices of religion eradicated by the slow, but certain progress of civilization.

All these prospects are desirable, and the presumptions that they will, gradually, be realised, should prompt immediate endeavours for the accomplishment of worthy ends, practicable in their nature, useful in their tendency, extensive in their influence.

This little volume evinces the good sense, philanthropy, and public spirit of its author. A production, the result of deep investigation, replete with sentiments of liberality and candor, discovering a masterly acquaintance with the subject of jurisprudence, and set forth, at a time, when discordant opinions agitate the public mind, has much intrinsic merit to attract

attract general attention. In some few points we, with respect, express our dissent. Such are the following passages "I trust, that the period is not far off, when all religious tests, both in Great Britain and Ireland will be removed." (Page 88.) Again, "For my part, I have always been inclined to doubt, whether the discords, intolerances, and persecutions, which have accompanied the introduction of christianity, have not more than counterbalanced the benefits, which the world has received from it as a system of ethics." (Page 97.)

The grossest immoralities have always been either the concomitants or unavoidable consequences of idolatry; and had the predominant idolatry of paganism been continued, a pure morality could not have been introduced. Christianity was but the accidental cause of persecution.

ART. IX. *An Universal, Biograpical, and Historical Dictionary: Containing a faithful Account of the Lives, Actions, and Characters of the most eminent Persons of all Ages and all Countries; also the Revolutions of States, and the Successions of Sovereign Princes; ancient and modern. By John Watkins, LL. D.* 8vo. *pp.* 920. 10*s.* 6*d. Boards. R. Phillips.* 1800.

THE title page of this work sufficiently expresses its objects and contents. In a concise and modest preface Dr. Watkins observes, that

'A BIOGRAPHICAL and HISTORICAL LIBRARY, in the form of a Dictionary, and in the compass of a single volume, challenges, at least, the same degree of respect, as geographical collections of a similar nature. It is designed to answer the purpose of an easy and satisfactory reference on all points of enquiry, connected with the interesting subjects of BIOGRAPHY, CHRONOLOGY, and HISTORY. In drawing up the various articles, considerable pains have been taken to introduce every prominent and characteristic event and circumstance. The works of eminent writers have been carefully enumerated, and their best editions specified; the distinctive merits of artists have been pointed out, and their principal productions mentioned; and the most remarkable events in the lives of more active characters, as in those of Sovereign Princes, Warriors, and Statesmen, have been perspicuously narrated, and the dates affixed and determined with scrupulous exactness. Simplicity, and even a studied plainness of style, have been adopted, as most suitable to the nature of the work; and it may safely be affirmed, that in no single article has any attempt been made, to give a decisive or partial colouring to the character delineated.

'The author has endeavoured to render his work COMPLETE, by inserting every interesting name and event likely to be sought for in a collection of this kind; and although he cannot presume that there are not many defects and omissions, yet it will be obvious on comparison, that this work contains from one to two thousand articles more than will be found in any similar work in the English, or perhaps, in any other language. Observing, with

with regret, the great number of distinguished names which have been passed over by preceding biographers, he has diligently employed himself in rescuing a considerable number of these names from neglect and oblivion. He has not contented himself with barely gleaning from all other dictionaries, but has sought in every respectable quarter for memoirs of departed excellence. Many single memoirs and fugitive pieces, and many scarce tracts and voluminous periodical publications, have in the progress of the work been sedulously examined. In reflecting on this part of his labours, he feels considerable satisfaction and pleasure; he laments, however, that all his enquiries have not been alike successful, and he is still under the necessity of soliciting communications from those intelligent persons who may discover any omission, which their own particular sources of information may enable them to supply.'

It is seldom that we can receive an author's account of his work without some abatement; but in the present instance we must allow to Dr. Watkins the whole of his claim; for upon a minute examination of this dictionary we were pleased with the industry and judgment displayed in its execution. So useful a volume has not for a long time fallen in our way; and we were astonished at the great number of original articles which it contains. It is surprizing that the compilers of more ponderous biographical collections should have left out the memoirs of many eminent persons which are recorded in the present work, and which, by way of distinction, are marked with an (*). Of these there are at least two thousand. We shall extract two of these articles by way of specimen, and to enliven our report.

'* Barthelemy (Jean Jacques) a learned French writer. He was born at Cassis, in Provence, January 20th, 1716. He received his education first in the College of the Oratory at Marseilles, from whence he removed to that of the Jesuits, and entered into orders. Before he attained the age of twenty-one, he had acquired a good knowlege of the Greek, Hebrew, Chaldee, Arabic, and Syriac. In 1744, he visited Paris, where he was kindly received by M. de Boze, keeper of the medals, and perpetual secretary of the academy of inscriptions and belles-lettres, who nominated Barthelemy to be his associate; which was confirmed by M. Bignon, the librarian; and Maurepas, the minister. In 1747, he was appointed associate of the academy of incriptions; and some years after he became secretary to the academy. On the death of M. de Boze, in 1753, Barthelemy was nominated keeper of the cabinet of medals. In 1755, the Abbé visited Rome, where he was greatly noticed by Benedict XIV. From thence he repaired to Naples, then rendered peculiarly interesting to an antiquary, by the discovery of the treasures of Herculaneum. He wished much to have a specimen of the ancient writing in the Greek manuscripts, but he was told by those who had the care of the curiosities, that they could not grant his request. On this he only asked to see a manuscript page for a few minutes. It contained twenty-eight lines, which Barthelemy read over attentively; he then went aside, and transcribed the whole on a piece of paper from memory. Having thus obtained a fac-simile of the manuscript, he sent it the same day to the academy of belle-lettres. Barthelemy was treated with the greatest respect due to his extraordinary learning, in every part of Italy that he visited. In 1758, his friend the Duke of D'Choiseuil minister for foreign affairs, gave

him a pension of about 250l. a year; to which in 1765, he added the treasuryship of St. Martin de Tours, and in 1768, the place of secretary-general to the Swiss guards. His income was now large, but he managed it in a noble manner, distributing a great part of it among indigent men of letters, and taking care of his family in Provence. In 1788, he published his great work, entituled, The Voyage of the young Anacharsis in Greece, upon which he had been employed thirty years. In 1789, he was chosen a member of the French academy. In August, 1793, this respectable man was arrested on the charge of being an aristocrat, and hurried to prison, from whence, however, he was released the same night, by order of the government. He died April 30, 1795. The Abbé was a member of the most distinguished scientific societies abroad, as well as of those in his own country. He united with his profound and various learning, an equal portion of modesty, simplicity, and good-nature. Besides his Anacharsis, he wrote a great number of papers, chiefly on medallic subjects, in the collection of the Academy of Inscriptions, and in the Journal des Savans.'

'* CLEMENT XIV. (Pope). This great man, whose name was John Vincent Antonio Ganganelli, was the son of a physician at St. Arcangelo, near Rimini, where he was born in 1705. At the age of 18 he entered among the Franciscans, and took the name of Francis Laurence. He then studied philosophy and theology in different universities, and at the age of 35 was called to Rome by his superior, to teach divinity in the college of St. Bonaventure. Benedict XIV. apprized of his extraordinrry modesty and merit, appointed him one of the council of the holy office, and his successor Clement XIII. unexpectedly raised him to the purple. Still, however, he continued to wear the plain dress of his order, and observed all the mortification of a friar. On the death of the Pope, the choice of a successor was a matter of great difficulty, because at that time most of the catholic kings seemed ready to separate from the Roman See, if the Jesuits were not suppressed. The Cardinals who were in the interest of the house of Bourbon, knew that Ganganelli was not particularly attached to the Jesuits, and conceived that from his liberality and wisdom this great point might be ended without any danger to the Pontifical chair. He was accordingly elected, and the suppression of the Jesuits followed as a matter of course. His conduct after his election was still the same, familiar and lowly. When he was told that the Papal dignity required a more sumptuous table, he answered, "That neither St. Peter nor St. Francis had taught him to dine splendidly." His liberality appeared in his actions, and it was his common saying, "We too often lay aside *charity* to maintain *faith*; without reflecting, that if it is not allowed to tolerate error, it is forbidden to hate and persecute those who have unfortunately embraced it." He reformed several abuses, particularly quackery, which had risen to a shameful height in the ecclesiastical state. He died in 1775, not without suspicion of poison. M. Caraccioli published his life, and a collection of letters, said to be Ganganelli's, in 3 vols. 12mo. 1776.'

We recommend this volume as a valuable repository of biographical and historical knowlege, to all those who cannot well obtain large collections. To young persons in particular it must be a very acceptable present.

ART.

ART. X. *Morsels of Criticism; tending to illustrate some few Passages in the Holy Scriptures, upon Philosophical Principles, and an enlarged View of Things. By Edward King, Esq. F. R. S. and A. S. The Second Edition. To which is now added, by the Author, a Second and Supplemental Part, designed to shew, still more fully, the perfect Consistency of Philosophical Discourses, and of Historical Facts, with the Revealed Word of God.* 8vo. 3 *vols. pp.* 493 *each.* 1*l.* 7*s. Boards. White.*

THE first edition of this singular work appeared in 1788, in one volume 4to. It has been for some time out of print; and repeated demands having been made for a new edition, the author has yielded to them, and presented one in the form now before us. But with a commendable spirit of justice and liberality, he has printed the additional notes and new articles on a quarto size, to accommodate the possessors of the former edition.

Mr. King, in his preface, informs us, that his citations from the Old Testament are taken from Dr. Grabe's edition of the Septuagint, compared with the Vatican manuscript, printed by Field. That a biblical critic should chuse to consult a translation instead of the original is a matter of surprize; especially when he is about to erect new systems upon particular passages of Scripture. Mr. King is so extravagantly fond of the Septuagint, as almost to consider it superior to the Hebrew text. Very unfortunately however for him, or for his peculiar notions, the original and the magnified Greek version are in most of the passages which he has quoted, not consistent. We are sorry to see so good a scholar, and so sincere a Christian as Mr. King, misled in many points owing in a great measure to a blind adherence to a very corrupt guide. Still, notwithstanding this defect, his work is valuable, and will be found, in many respects, an important acquisition to the stock of sacred criticism; and cannot be read without profit by every one who loves to see useful learning applied to the illustration of the sacred oracles.

Passing over the Preface and Introduction, we shall consider with minuteness and impartiality, every morsel set before us in regular order.

Section I. is entitled '*Concerning the word Heaven, as used in the Lord's Prayer: and concerning the uniform application of that word in the Holy Scriptures, to the stars themselves as habitations, and mansions of glory.*'

Mr. King translates this prayer thus:

'Our father who art in THE HEAVENS, hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done upon the earth as it is IN HEAVEN.

Give us this day whatever is fit and sufficient for our support. And forgive us our neglects of duty, as we forgive others their neglects of duty towards us. And lead us not into a state of trial, to prove us: but deliver us from the evil one. For thine is the kingdom, and the power and the glory, throughout the aions. Amen.'

To this translation, in the main we have no objection; on the contrary we agree with Mr. King, that the common version has weakened the force of this admirable composition, by rendering *in Heaven* instead of *in Heavens*. But why does he leave *aions* untranslated? If he objected to the common reading *for ever and ever*, surely he ought to have adopted an English word whereby to express the meaning of the original. Perhaps *ages* might have been tolerably clear; though for our parts we rather approve the version in common use. But Mr. King's great drift here is to prove that the sun and stars are the mansions of glory. He displays much philosophical skill upon the subject of light and colours, and has presented us with a very ingenious disquisition; but after all that he has said, and the critical elucidations which he has given, the place of *Heaven* remains conjectural. We remember to have read a curious book written by the Rev. Mr. Swinden 'On the Nature and place of Hell,' which he positively held to be the sun. Mr. King as positively asserts it to be Heaven.

He quotes very largely from the Old Testament according to the Septuagint version, and adduces a great number of texts, especially from the psalms, in which the glory of the Heavens is mentioned. This, however, does not, in our opinion, give the weight of a hair in favour of his pleasing hypothesis; and there are many passages wherein the same Heavens are described as being *perishable* and all the *glories* of them.

The second Section is '*Concerning the Septuagint version of the first chapter of the book of Genesis; and its perfect consistency with Philosophical Discoveries, brought to light by actual experiments, in these latter ages.*'

Were the merits of this celebrated translation to be determined by this very chapter, it would sink to a very low degree indeed. A capital blunder disgraces the very first verse, where the LXX have rendered a plural substantive in the singular; *heavens* they translate *heaven*. Mr. King, however, through a fond adherence to his erroneous guide, makes shipwreck of his darling hypothesis just considered, by the following observation:

'Here it is manifest (he says), Moses expressly forbears to speak of *the heavens, and fixed stars*; and moreover, even of the *time when* first creation

as

as he thus briefly mentions, *(even of our heaven)* was effected; for he only says, that God Almighty was the original great creator of all.'

It is unfortunate for Mr. King that the Hebrew is, 'God made the HEAVENS, and the earth.' This at once overthrows his assertion and destroys his hypothesis.

The second verse also makes a very indifferent appearance in the Greek, when compared with the original, and instead of being a literal translation becomes an unmeaning paraphrase.

'But the earth was no *object of sight*, and *not yet built up into any beautiful form*; [or was without adornment] and darkness was upon the mass *that was so without solid bottom* [or foundation.] And the spirit of God was *born* [high] *above* the water.'

The real words of Moses are, as given in our excellent translation, which is in common use.

The original has nothing like this passage, 'the earth was no object of sight:' but the word so rendered means *void, desolate, confusion*, a thing without form, and that which follows it is precisely of the same signification. This duplication our translators have happily caught, 'was without form and void.' The darkness which covered the mass is expressed immediately afterwards. Nor is there any thing in the Hebrew to warrant this strange reading, 'and not yet built up into any beautiful form.' It weakens the original, which expresses, that the primary chaos was absolutely without any form at all. What follows, in this pretended accurate version, that 'the mass was without any solid bottom,' is a gloss unwarranted by the text.

We are sorry to be necessarily severe in our remarks; but as Mr. King so highly extols the Septuagint, and upon its authority endeavours to establish some peculiar notions, we feel it our duty to examine the soundness of his foundation, which, if rotten, cannot bear the superstructure he is anxious to build upon it.

Our ingenious author observes, that he cannot understand what is meant by the 'spirit of God moving upon the face of the waters;' and he can conceive much less, that 'a great wind blowing, could (as some interpreters would have us imagine) produce creation.'

The Hebrew word which we translate *spirit*, also signifies *wind*; and might have been rendered a mighty wind. Let this, however, be as it may, there is nothing more obscure in the passage, as we have it, than in the new reading, which he has here unwarrantably introduced. The original says nothing about the *spirit* being born high above the waters. The word

word we render moving is taken from a root, which means, indeed, to hover, or flutter; as an eagle hovers or flutters over her nest, in the act of hatching her young; and it is remarkable, that in all the ancient cosmogonies we are acquainted with, the primitive chaos is represented as an *egg*.

On the creation of light, Mr. King has a number of very ingenious observations, illustrated by a recital of experiments, tending to prove that the *elementary fluid of heat*, or of *fire*, or of earthly *light*, exists with us simply by itself, and distinct from the sun's rays, or from any other body or substance; however such body or substance may act upon it to produce its effects.

He therefore concludes, that when it is said, the *light* was created, it was only the medium by which the light is communicated, and which, in his opinion, is a *distinct fluid* on earth.

The sixth verse, which in the ordinary version runs thus: 'And God said, let there be a firmament in the midst of the waters: and let it divide the waters from the waters;' Mr. King renders thus:

'And God said, let there be formed a STRENGTHENING [OR CONSOLIDATING] SUBSTANCE [or atmospherical air] in the midst of the water. And let it be a means of separating through the midst of (or of dividing between) water and water. And it was so.'

We agree with Mr. King, that the word translated *firmament* signifies the *atmospherical air*, but it ought not to have been rendered a *consolidating substance*, having no such meaning. It implies a stretching out, or expanding abroad; which admirably expresses the qualities of the air.

The remainder of this Section exhibits many pleasing and curious remarks, which throw considerable light upon the history of the creation, and cannot be read without pleasure.

The third Section is, 'Concerning the energetic import of the words in I. John, chap. iv. ver. 1, 2, 3: and concerning the noble confession of St. Peter.'

Mr. King finds fault with the common translation, 'Hereby know ye the spirit of God: every spirit that confesseth *that Jesus Christ is come in the flesh*, is of God;' and proposes to read it thus:

'Every spirit that confesseth Jesus to be THE CHRIST, THE VERY CHRIST come in the FLESH, is of God."

We approve of this alteration, as more clearly expressing the sense of the apostle. This formed the *noble confession* of St. Peter, which is also particularly considered by our author.

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The fourth Section is ' Concerning John the Baptist, and his being Elias which is to come.'

Mr. King has taken uncommon pains to prove that John the Baptist was really an *angel*, who descended from Heaven, to be the great harbinger of our Lord, agreeable to ancient prophecy, and that he will come again, before the great day. On this point we shall say nothing, but refer our readers to the book, where they will meet with an ingenious and learned disquisition.

Section V. is, ' Concerning the promise to Nathanael, and concerning the intercourse of angels with men, as related in the Holy Scripture.' The promise here considered is, John i. 51. ' And Jesus saith unto him, Verily, verily, I say unto you, hereafter ye shall see THE HEAVEN opened, and the angels of God ascending and descending upon the son of man.'

Mr. King thinks that these words did not refer to any circumstance that was to happen while our Lord was upon earth, but are to be fulfilled at a future period, ' when the kingdom *of this very world* (before its final destruction) shall become the kingdom of our Lord, and of his Christ, as it is expressed in the book of Revelations, chap. xi. ver. 15; and when heaven shall be opened, and there shall be a free communication with the holy angels, and with the spirits of just men made perfect.'

It is his opinion that the millenary state will precede the destruction of the world, and that in it our Lord will make another visible appearance upon earth, and the holy angels with him. For our parts we have been amused by his speculations upon this subject, but they have not wrought any conviction in our minds; and the doctrine still remains surrounded with all its difficulties, which appear indeed to be insuperable.

The sixth Section is, ' Concerning the second coming of our Lord; and of the three distinct answers of our blessed Lord to the question of his disciples.'

This paper is in necessary connection with the preceding; and is in fact only a comment upon the 24th chap. of St. Matthew. Mr. King has a very uncommon notion with respect to the final judgment, which, in his opinion, is not to be understood in the vulgar sense of a precise limited day, but is a long period, ' when judgement shall be so executed, as to place every soul in its proper lot, and to perfect that great and glorious scene of things, for the sake of which this world was originally created.'

' This scene, he thinks, shall continue as long at least, if not longer, than the unfinished, deranged scene, which has prevailed

prevailed and been exhibited on earth, during the ages from the days of Adam to this hour.'

This is a pretty bold hypothesis: but after all that Mr. King has said to support it, there is not a shadow of Scriptural proof that will bear it up. We are of opinion, that it is a rash attempt to pervert the plain and simple account of this great event which our Lord has given, and is calculated to encourage, rather than to shake the doubts and objections of sceptics.

The seventh Section is 'Concerning the parable of the unjust steward; and the real purport of the instruction which it seems to have been designed to enforce.'

In order to render this apparently obscure parable clear and plain, Mr. King has taken up an opinion singularly fanciful, and which many will think, is very nearly allied to the Romish doctrine of supererogation.

He interprets our Lord's advice thus:

'Although ye will not now believe the Gospel, and embrace it; nor believe on me, and keep my sayings, so as to have life in yourselves, and to become hereafter the sons of God, and the heirs of salvation; yet do *this*, at least; learn a little prudence, even from an iniquitous steward; and whilst ye have possession of good things which ye deserve not, entrusted to your care *here* on earth, strive, by some acts of kindness, to make to yourselves some friends, if possible, of those who do embrace the truth, and who will be the sons of God and the heirs of the kingdom: that when ye at last are *left out*, they may remember you, and receive you into *their aionian blessed habitations*, in the next state.

(To be continued.)

ART. XI. *A complete* SYSTEM OF PLEADING, *comprehending the most approved* Precedents *and* Forms of Practice; *chiefly consisting of such as have never before been printed; with* an Index *to the principal Work, incorporating it and making it a Continuation of* Townsend's Tables *and* Cornwall's Tables *to the present Time; as well as an Index of Reference to all the ancient and modern Entries extant. By John Wentworth, Esq. of the Inner Temple, Barrister at Law, in Ten Volumes royal octavo.—Robinsons. 6l. Boards.*

A PERFECT knowlege of that branch of English Jurisprudence, which is known by the name of SPECIAL PLEADING, is declared by the celebrated oracle of the law, SIR THOMAS DE LITTLETON, and admitted by his no less celebrated commentator SIR EDWARD COKE, to be not only 'the most honourable and praise-worthy, but the most *profitable* thing in the practice of the law;' and the certain success

success which has almost invariably attended the exertions of those professors, who have eminently distinguished themselves in the practice of this rudimental art, affords very powerful evidence of the truth of this assertion. It is, indeed, the only basis upon which the stately columns of distributive justice can be securely raised, or the ambitious student ever hope to attain that superior knowlege which is to lead him to great emolument and high distinction. Important, however, as the art and science of good pleadings certainly are, more especially to the *alumni* of the law, the means of acquiring them have in general been confined to the offices of *the pleaders*, and to those numerous volumes of *manuscript precedents*, which are known to compose the choicest part of the draftsman's library; and while the press has teemed, term after term, with the publications of new editions of works in other branches of this vast and complicated system, the *doctrina placitandi* has remained, both with respect to its *principles* and its *precedents*, in its original *Black Letter* state, unnoted and unnoticed. To remedy the inconveniences which many departments in the profession have long experienced from this extraordinary concealment of good precedents in special pleading, is the great object of the present publication; which, as if an untoward fate was ordained to attend upon every attempt to disclose these important secrets, struggled, it seems, for eighteen months previous to its appearance, under successive interruptions and disappointments. We know, indeed, that while it was passing through the press, the copy-right of it was obstinately contested by several parties in more than one of the courts of Westminster Hall. But that contest is now at an end, and we trust that the learned and elaborate author, will ultimately experience the rich reward to which his unwearied industry has given him an unquestionable title. The work, as the author truly observes, embraces "a vast compass of design, comprehending within it a prodigious variety of matter;" and those who are acquainted with the nature of the subject will readily admit "the difficulty of illustrating such "a system by a strictly methodical arrangement purely any-"litical." But we cannot more clearly exhibit the extent the utility, and the merits of this comprehensive work, than by extracting the several heads contained in each volume.

The first volume contains precedents of pleadings, in 1. Abatement. 2. Account. 3. General indebitatus assumpsit, on awards, wagers, feigned issues, foreign judgments, legacies, tithes, tolls, and contributions to party walls. 4. Assumpsits by and against particular persons; as carriers, porters' fees, officers, partners, attornies, sailors, copyholders, captains of

ships, &c. 5. Assumpsit on bills of exchange and promissory notes, both inland and foreign; as by the payee, by the indorsee, by the second indorsee, the third indorsee, the fourth indorsee, by the acceptor against the payee, by the drawer against the acceptor, by the payee against the drawer. 6. Assumpsit on policies of assurance, both on ships and goods, on lives, and against fire; together with an index incorporating the preceding matter with that contained in those three useful works known by the names of *Cornwall's Tables*, *Townsend's Tables*, and *Modern Entries*; the antique mass of which, the author has thrown into his own distribution.

The second volume contains pleadings on special contracts 1. By and against landlords and tenants. 2. For double rent. 3. For the sale, assignment, &c. of lands, houses, &c. 4. For sale, delivery, exchange, and carriage of goods, agistment of cattle, &c. 5. By and against bailees for various purposes. 6. For property lent or let to hire, &c. 7. For deceit in the sale, delivery, and non-acceptance of goods, &c. 8. Against carriers by land and carriers by water. 9. Against wharfingers. 10. By and against attornies, auctioneers, bailiffs, factors, owners of ships, masters, shipwrights, ships husbands, architects, builders. 11. On contracts to pay money in consideration of forbearance, and discontinuance of suits; of forbearing to sue, and giving time to pay before action commenced; and of discontinuing actions or suits when commenced. 12. On contracts of indemnity. 13. On marriage contracts. 14. On contracts for services and works done and to be done, to render services, perform works, to serve, &c. and money won at play. 15. On contracts respecting securities: to which is also added, a very copious index upon the same plan as in the preceding volume.

The third volume, continues the head of pleadings in special assumpsit, as on apprentice fees, money lent on bottomree, contributions to party walls, deceit, misfeasance; for expences on defending joint actions, indentures, negligence, giving up a trade, &c. on equitable and moral obligations, misfeasance in overseers, rewards for apprehending felons; on charter parties, against partners, churchwardens, surgeons, apothecaries, for necessaries in infancy; &c. and on the common promises of money lent, paid, advanced, and had and received. It then proceeds to the statutes of usury and other statutes, together with such pleas as may be pleaded in avoidance of a demand, pleas of set off, accord and satisfaction, tender, bankruptcy, courts of conscience, insolvent debtors act, the statutes of limitation, executors and administrators, foreign attachment, and alienage; and concludes the general head *assumpsit*, with an index of the principal matter relating thereto. The author then commences,

mences the important title *Covenant*, and pursues it through its various species and under almost every possible cirsumstance in which it can be erected by the multifarious concerns and transactions of human life.

The fourth volume contains precedents in *crown law*, as 1. Indictments for high treason, arson, forgery, larceny, murder, piracy, robbery, counterfeiting the coin, plundering wrecks, personating proprietors of stock, burning dwelling-houses, assaults, cheats, conspiracies, breaking prison, keeping gaming-houses, not repairing highways, libels, nuisances, disobeying orders of justices, perjury, riots, rescues, compounding penal actions, against constables, headboroughs, protestant dissenters, overseers, paupers; on particular statutes; and other misdemeanors of various kinds. 2. Informations by the Attorney General relating to offences against the customs and excise, for riots, libels on judges, foreign ambassadors, and justices of the peace; on statutes for the protection of the stamp duties, and exercising illegal trades; among which are interspersed many very curious and useful pleas in abatement, &c.

'The far greater part of these precedents in Crown Law,' says Mr. Wentworth, 'are taken from the valuable manuscript collection of several eminent practitioners, who have been most conversant in framing indictments and informations, and most consulted on criminal prosecutions as will appear, to the satisfaction of every person acquainted with the subject, by the names of the pleaders that are subjoined.'

And certainly among this catalogue of names, will be found many of those who have long been esteemed not only the ablest draftsmen in Crown Law, but the brightest ornaments of the profession.

The fifth volume continues the pleadings in *covenant* at the suit of executors, of lessors against the assignees of lessees, with pleas of performance, excuse for non-performance, replications, demurrers with the special causes of demurrer, and posteas; covenant by reversioners, including merger, extinguishment, &c. by lessees, assignees, mortgagees, &c. with an index upon the excellent plan already mentioned, including every thing relating to this difficult, and, in many instances, intricate part of special pleading. The work then proceeds to give precedents of pleading in *actions of debt*, pursuing the subject through its several species of *simple contracts*, as for attornies bills, monies borrowed, &c. for quit rents, double rent, use and occupation, rent on a parol demise, rent against a tenant by sufferance, calls on proprietors of canals. 2. Debt on bye laws; as for not accepting the office of steward, &c. for keeping open shop on the Lord's day; for non-acceptance

of the office of sheriff, or ale-conner; for exercising a trade contrary to 5 Eliz; for escapes of various kinds; for insufficiency of prison walls; for non-admission to copyholds; and for having false weights and measures. 3. Debt on foreign judgments; as of the Scotland Court of Sessions, &c. 4. Debt on specialties, on articles of agreement, awards, orders of reference, bills penal, bonds of various kinds; concluding with the several pleas which may be pleaded in abatement, in bar or in discharge of such actions.

The sixth volume is the second of the *criminal division* of this extensive work, and contains the remainder of indictments and informations; proceedings before justices; proceedings in criminal suits; together with the proceedings in suits partly criminal and partly civil, as in *quo warranto*, *prohibition* and *mandamus*. The precedents exhibited in this volume are truly valuable, inasmuch as they appear to have been drawn with great care and attention; to be the only precedents of the kind in print; and to relate to subjects so extremely special, that the first draftsmen in the profession may, however perfect their theory on the subject may be, call them very advantageously in aid. The index also at the end of this volume is copious and correct, exhibiting alphabetically a view of the matter contained not only in this and in the fourth volume, but referring to the precedents contained in *Modern Entries*, *Tremain's Pleas of the Crown*, *Burn's Justice*, *Dalton*, *Lambard*, *Bolton*, *Lilly's Entries*, *Lord Raymond's Entries*, *Coke's Entries*, and other the most approved authorities on the pleas of the crown; forming most certainly a more compleat body of precedents on this subject than has ever before been presented to the profession.

The seventh volume takes up the remainder of the precedents in actions of debt on specialties, from the conclusion of that subject in the fifth volume, respecting bonds of indemnity. It begins with replevin bonds, charter-parties, indentures, and finishes the subject of debt with precedents respecting *debt on records*, as on recognizances, judgments, elegits, decrees in chancery, and judgments in inferior courts. The important subject of proceedings in debt on penal statutes succeeds; and in exhibiting his precedents on this head of the law, *Mr. Wentworth* has judiciously preferred an alphabetical order as more clear for the pupil than the chronological order adopted by reporters and authors of other law treatises. It begins with title "Apprentice," and ends with title "Gaming;" including one or more precedents of declarations on every statute, inflicting a penalty on every offence, beginning with an intermediate initial. But we must not forget to mention, that this volume

volume concludes with an extremely well digested index of the principal matter inserted in the work, subsequent to the preceding digests in the former volumes.

The eighth volume opens with a new subject, viz. with precedents in those actions which are founded upon the several *torts* or *trespasses* that may be done to a man's *person* or *property*; and it is treated with much greater variety than even those actions which are founded on *contracts* only. The arrangement also of this part of the work is much more perspicuous than that which precedes it. These torts or wrongs are divided into such as relate to real property, to personal property, and to persons; under the first, every possible wrong committed by landlord and tenant, nuisances to lands, houses, &c. find places; under the second division, are introduced precedents in trover, rescue of distresses, abuse of another's property, actions of deceit, on warranties, for adultery, crim. con. seduction, and, indeed, for all those injuries which may arise among the numerous moral and political relations of life: and a very copious index not inferior to any of its predecessors concludes the volume: but, as the materials on these subjects were too ample to be contained in one volume, the precedents are continued in

The ninth volume in actions of trespass, of assault, battery, mayhem, words, &c. malicious prosecutions, defamation of title, malicious holding to bail, false imprisonment, injuries to common of pasture; together with the pleas, new assignments, replications, demurrers, and other proceedings applicable to such action; concluding with a particular index, as in the preceding volumes.

The tenth volume comprehends and closes the different heads of *pleading* and *practice*, the great outline of which forms the contents of the preceding parts of the work, namely, precedents of proceedings on writs of error, writs of false judgment, and bills of exception. It then proceeds to exhibit 1. Precedents in *mixed actions*, as in ejectment, and quare impedit. 2. In *real actions*, as in partition, writ of dower, formedon. 3. In *real actions possessory*, as in the writ of right properly so called, and 4. *Practical proceedings* relative to both the civil and criminal divisions of the work, such as forms of notices, affidavits, writs original, judicial and final, beginnings and conclusions of declarations in every possible case, conclusions of pleas, continuances, interrogatories, posteas, judgments, writs of enquiry, demurrers, and various other documents equally useful to every department in the profession: and the work concludes with a general index of its whole contents.

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The comprehensive nature of this work will be easily conceived from the preceeding summary of its leading titles, and the sagacious reader will immediately perceive that the author has, in some parts of its arrangement, felt the weight of his accumulating materials to such a degree as to disorder the regularity of that system upon which, it is clear, he originally intended to compleat the work. It is, however, a work of considerable merit, and certainly of great utility; no one of the precedents have ever before appeared in print; and he has given very satisfactory evidence of their authenticity and correctness by subjoining, in general, the names of the pleaders by whom they were respectively chosen: and in this nomenclature the names of the late Sir Thomas Davenport, Mr. Justice Yates, Mr. Justice Buller, Mr. Foster Bower, Mr. Warren, the present Mr. Baron Chambre, Mr. George Wood, Mr. Vicary Gibbs, Mr. Lawes, Mr. Marryatt, Mr. Tidd, and indeed of almost every other pleader of eminence, numerously appear. It may indeed, be truly considered as a vast mine of law learning upon the particular subject of pleading, from which the industrious student may collect a very rich and profitable ore.

ART. XII. *A Journey into Cornwall, through the Counties of Southampton, Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, and Devon; interspersed with Remarks, Moral, Historical, Literary, and Political. By George Lipscombe. 8vo. pp. 364. 5s. boards. Rivingtons.* 1799.

WHEN this journey was made the author has not condescended to inform us; an omission which is not to be excused, as he relates circumstances which render the knowlege of that point somewhat needful. The work, however, is well written, and may be read with pleasure. Mr. Lipscombe is an intelligent accurate, and pleasant traveller. He is generally in a good humour, and describes the scenes which presented themselves to his notice, and the incidents which occurred in the course of his route, in neat language and with an agreeable temper.

The work was originally in the form of letters, which he has altered into the more convenient one of chapters.

We shall content ourselves with a few extracts from this amusing tour.

After describing the cathedral at Winchester with much minuteness, Mr. Lipscombe gives us the following remarkable inscription, copied from a grave-stone in the church-yard:

'In

'In Memory of
THOMAS THATCHER,
A Grenadier in the Northern Battalion of
HAMPSHIRE MILITIA;
Who died of a Fever contracted by drinking Small Beer,
May 12, 1764.
In grateful remembrance of whose universal good-will towards his comrades, this stone is placed here at their expence, as a small testimony of their regard and esteem.

Here lies an honest Hampshire Grenadier,
Who kill'd himself by drinking cold small beer:
Soldier! be warn'd by his untimely fall,
And when you're hot, drink strong, or none at all.'

This monument being decayed, was renewed by the officers of the Royal Artillery, and of the West Kent and Sussex Regiments of Militia, in garrison at Winchester, in 1781, and the following couplet added:

'An honest soldier never is forgot,
Whether he died by musket or by pot.'

The varied landscapes of Devonshire are not so happily delineated by Mr. Lipscombe as those of Hampshire, but the following sketch is pretty:

'Immediately beyond Tavistock, the fields appear in a high state of cultivation; and the herbage and verdure *is* much superior to what we observed on the road from *Oakhampton*; but after having passed *Hara-bridge*, the country alters greatly: a wild heath extending on every side for several miles.

'In a thick wood on the left, I saw the shaft of a tin-mine, the first we noticed in the country.

Farther on, close by the side of a road, is a large rock of stone, near twenty feet high, sprouting abruptly out of the ground: and what makes its appearance the more remarkable is, that the soil near it has fewer stones than all the neighbouring grounds.

'To those who have been always accustomed to the prospect of fertile fields; and who have seldom beheld a landscape unadorned by woodland scenery, it is difficult to represent the effect produced by the rock beforementioned, and they will scarcely credit how much relief it affords to the eye in this bleak and arid moor, where it is the only refuge from the storm, the only shelter from the heat, and the only screen from the keenness of the northern blast, which the defenceless flocks can resort to, in any variety of this changeable atmosphere: and I confess, I was myself never before so fully sensible of the force and propriety of that elegant and sublime passage in the prophecy of *Isaiah*, where he speaks of the refreshment derived from "*the shadow of a great rock in a weary land.*'

We pass over the account of Plymouth and its environs with reluctance; but it is too long for the space usually appropriated to articles of this description. The account of smuggling as carried on here is curious.

'In going down the hill towards *Kingsand*, (says our author,) we met several females, whose appearance was so grotesque and extraordinary, that I could

could not imagine, in what manner they had contrived to alter their natural shapes so completely; till, upon enquiry, we found that they were smugglers of spirituous liquors; which they were at that time conveying from their Cutter to *Plymouth*, by means of bladders under their petticoats: and, indeed, they were so heavily laden, that it was with great apparent difficulty they waddled along.

This illicit traffic is carried on without the least apprehension of the consequences of detection; the smugglers finding a constant market for their contraband articles, at *Plymouth-Dock* and the neighbouring villages; and seldom meeting with any interruptions from the excise officers, who, if attentive to the discharge of their duty, might seize vast quantities of smuggled goods, *at* every hour of the day. The principal annoyance to these *honest* traders, is their intercourse with drunken sailors; to whose insults and frolics they are perpetually exposed, both on the road to *Crimble-Ferry*, and in their passage over the water; and it is not unfrequently that those jolly sons of *Neptune*, pierce the bladders through with their knives, and highly enjoy the confusion they have occasioned. Smuggling seems to constitute a regular trade, among the lower orders of the people, on this coast, and some hundreds gain their livelihood by it.'

Mr. Lipscombe's account of the tin-mines in Cornwall, is exact and entertaining; and the same may be said of his description of the towns and seats in that county.

In the account of *Port Eliot*, the seat of Lord Eliot, we meet with the following morsel of biography.

'There is an old half-length figure over the chimney in the library, done for *Sir John Eliot*, in the year 1632, a few days before his death, which happened in the tower of London; where he was confined, and treated with the utmost rigour and barbarity. He is depicted with a starved countenance, and meagre figure; has on a coarse linen combing gown, and a small tooth comb in his hand, supposed to be intended to express the hardships to which he was reduced in his confinement.'

We cannot take leave of this volume without acknowleging that the perusal of it has afforded us considerable pleasure and information.

ART. XIII. *The Annual Register, or a View of the History, Politics and Literature, for the Year* 1796. 8*vo. pp.* 745. 8*s. boards. Otridge and others.* 1800.

THIS important publication continues to maintain its distinguished reputation with the public; and though the present volume may not be altogether equal to that for the year 1795, in elegance of composition, it is certainly not inferior in masterly arrangement, judicious compression, and strict impartiality. In the historical department of the work, the annalist has carefully avoided minute and circumstantial details, and confined his narrative to the most prominent events, on which he frequently expatiates with novelty of argument,

gument, while he displays a considerable degree of appropriate knowlege, evidently drawn from sources of unquestionable authority, on the state of politics both foreign and domestic.

After a summary, but clear and satisfactory description of the situation of the French nation and government, the difficulties encountered by the Directory at the close of 1795, the state of parties at that period in England, and the temper manifested by the British people, the writer enters into a recapitulation of the proceedings of parliament, which are compressed into less than seventy pages. The reports of the debates in both houses are interspersed with remarks immediately arising out of the nature of the different questions under discussion, and they possess the rare merit of being free from any bias in favour of administration or opposition.

The account of the revival and extinction of the war in La Vendee is sufficiently full; and to the lenient measures of the French government are justly attributed the restoration of tranquillity, and an alteration in the popular sentiment in that part of France in favour of the Republican system. The operations of the armies in Italy and Germany next occupy the attention and talents of the annalist. The rapid and decisive successes of Bonaparte are related with uncommon accuracy, and not a single event of moment is omitted from the first action which was fought with General Beaulieu at Montenotta, to the celebrated battle of Arcola. The army of Italy had exhibited, since its formation, proofs of the most unshaken courage and indefatigable perseverance; and the following encomium on the French soldiers in general, appears to have been richly earned,

'No class of men had signalized their attachment to republican principles with such fervour and constancy as the French soldiery It was now the fifth campaign, during which their toils and sufferings were not less remarkable than their exploits. Hunger and nakedness had frequently been their portion, in the midst of their most splendid successes. Had not the incredibly hard living they were used to in their own country, under the severity of the old government, inured their bodies to go through much fatigue with a slender sustenance, and few comforts, they would not have proved adequate to the labours and scanty support to which they submitted with such admirable patience, in the course of their warfare. This part of their character attracted the notice of foreign nations as much as of their own; and it was often a matter of surprize, how they could perform the duties of a military life with so stinted and wretched a fare, and under so many discouragements.'

The campaign in Germany in which General Moreau and Prince Charles so conspicuously distinguished themselves by a display of military talents seldom surpassed, is necessarily comprehended within a short space; but the principal opera-

tions, particularly the masterly retreat of Moreau, are not passed over without the notice they deserve.

The tenth, eleventh, and twelfth chapters, relate to the internal state of France, the views and efforts of the different parties in the metropolis of the republic, the rupture with the United States, and the arrangement of ecclesiastical affairs, by which an unrestricted freedom of worship was given to all persons submitting to the established order of things. This part of the Register concludes with the following character of General Washington, occasioned by his resignation of the Presidency of the United States, in which a parallel, we shall not undertake to say with what propriety, is introduced between that great man and King William III. The writer is himself, indeed, inclined to treat it but as a *conjecture*.

'The causes and circumstances in which they were both engaged were similar: their conduct also similar. The prince maintained the independence of his countrymen, in opposition to the mighty power of France: the general maintained the independence of his countrymen, in opposition to that of England: both were remarkable for coolness and caution: but remarkable also for firmness and intrepidity, under every circumstance of danger, and every critical moment of action. They never shunned a decisive engagement from any other motive than that of prudence: nor were they wiser in council than brave in the field; though their final success was more owing to judicious retreat, and renewed preparations for actions, than to daring impetuosity. The character given to the pretender, in 1745, and applied to General Washington in his familiar letters to General Mercer, may, with equal propriety, be applied both to King William and to himself. They were the most cautious men in the world, not to be cowards; and the bravest, not to be rash. It may be added, that their fortitude, in the eye of true moral criticism, shone forth with greater splendour when veiled in the garb of caution, than when confessed to the eyes of all, and covered with dust and blood in the field of battle.

'There is an active fortitude, and there is a passive fortitude: the latter not certainly less, but in some respects superior to the former. In the conflict and agitation of danger, quickly to be over, or quickly to spend its utmost fury, the mind of the patriot and hero is awakened by an excitement of his spirits, and the attention and sympathy of all around him. In the calms of torpid silence, nay, and under the chilling blasts of reproach, whilst he still retains his unshaken purpose, the eclat of his virtue is less, but the proof of its constancy greater: greater in the inverse ratio of the magnitude of the difficulties and dangers to be overcome, to the indifference with which they are regarded. It is the firmness of both the heroes that forms the subject of this brief parallel, after their retreats under innumerable disadvantages and hardships, that, in the whole of their character, is the just object of the greatest admiration.

'There was also a striking coincidence, not only between the circumstances and situation and the public conduct of these great men, political and military, but also, in some points, between their natural tempers and dispositions: particularly in an habitual taciturnity and reserve. A degree of taciturnity is, indeed, inseparable from a mind intent on great and complicated designs. Minds deeply occupied in the contemplation of great ends, and the means necessary for their accomplishment, have as little leisure as inclination either to entertain others with their conversation, or to be entertained

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by them. Most great men, when profoundly engaged in important affairs, are remarkably silent. Bonaparte, though naturally affable, in the midst of those circumstances of unprecedented novelty, complication, and alarm, in which it has been his destiny to be placed, is, on the whole, reserved and silent. Henry IV. of France, though naturally affable, humorous, and facetious, became thoughtful and silent, when he found himself involved in projects of great difficulty as well as importance.

'It was a common and striking trait in the characters of both King William III. and General Washington, that they both possessed the happy art of reconciling and uniting various discordant parties in the prosecution of common objects.

'But every parallel is soon terminated, by the wonderful diversity which characterizes every individual of the human race. Washington had no favourites, but was warm in his affections to his own family and near relatives: William was not a little addicted to favouritism; but cold and indifferent to the sincere attachment and devotion of his queen: a princess, by whose right he was raised to a throne, and a partner worthy any sovereign prince, for every accomplishment of mind and person. The calm, deliberate, and solid character of General Washington did not exclude a turn to contrivance and invention. He was judicious, not dull; ingenious, not chimerical. In this respect, his talents and turn, like his virtues, were carried to the line beyond which they would have ceased to be talents and virtues, and no farther. He knew how to distinguish difficulties from impossibilities, and what was within the bounds of human power, in given situations, from the extravagancies of a heated and bold imagination. He was neither terrified by danger, nor seduced by repose, from embracing the proper moment for action. He was modest, without diffidence; sensible to the voice of fame, without vanity; independent and dignified, without pride. He was a friend to liberty, not licentiousness: not to the abstractions of philosophers, but to those ideas of well-regulated freedom, which the ancestors of the Americans had carried with them from England, and confirmed by the revolution towards the end of the eighteenth century.'

The *Chronicle* is judiciously compiled; the *State Papers* follow in a regular series; the *Characters* are generally interesting; and considerable care has been bestowed in selecting the articles under the heads, *Natural History*, *Useful Projects*, and *Antiquities*. We regret, however, that the *Account of Books* is limited to a space so very contracted. The whole of this department of the Annual Register, does not occupy twenty-two pages, and fourteen of them are taken up with *Michell's Principles of Legislation*. There are only three other publications noticed. Should the pressure of more important matter render it impossible to extend the account of books to a greater length, we would recommend to the proprietors, the introduction of more articles within the same limits. In the *Annual History of Literature*, no work of importance should be omitted; for though a minute critique of every interesting production may be found impossible, yet it will, we think, hardly be maintained, that no notice whatever should be taken of them.

ART. XVI. *Anecdotes of Methodism. To which is added, a Sermon on the Conduct that becomes a Clergyman. By the Rev. R. Polwhele, Vicar of Manaccan, Cornwall.* 12mo. *pp.* 99. 2*s. Cadell and Davies.*

WE are extremely sorry to see Mr. Polwhele, whose genius and attainments we greatly respect, so deficient to himself, as to be engaged in polemical squabbles, when he has an undertaking in hand of considerable importance. We allude to the History of Devonshire, a work on which he has been employed above ten years. In the course of that period he has produced a vast number of heterogenous pieces; some in prose and some in verse. He has also brought himself into two or three disputes, apparently without any good reason. His separation from the Exeter Society was followed by a pamphlet, in which respectable names were mentioned in the most unhandsome manner. Next he falls foul of Dr. Hawker, a very exemplary and orthodox clergyman of Plymouth. And now he takes up his cudgel, and belabours the methodists might and main. This cudgel, however, is a mere rotten stick, being no other than the knotty one which Bishop Lavington of Exeter, made use of about fifty years ago. Mr. Polwhele vindicates the character of that Prelate in his present pamphlet, in order to obtain the more credit for the calumnies which he gleans from his book. The Bishop was undoubtedly a man of wit, but he possessed the coarse humour and coarser manners of Swift. Mr. Polwhele would have rendered more service to the episcopal *punster*, by suffering him and his book to rest quietly in their graves. The love of truth and justice compels us to declare, that Dr. Lavington had little regard for verity when he was engaged in abusing the Methodists and Moravians. Time has disproved the illiberal charges which his Lordship brought against those sects; and though we do not approve of all their tenets, nor by any means of their discipline and irregularities, yet we are free to say, that they are entitled to toleration and respect. They have done a great deal of good in the dark corners of this island, and the latter have spread the Gospel with success in the regions of pagan ignorance and superstition.

Mr. Polwhele, in the present pamphlet, lets us know that he is in the commission of the peace for the county of Cornwall. We would beg leave to remind him, moreover, that he is a *minister* of the prince of peace. These two characters are of high importance; but to execute the duties belonging to them rightly, a man must take care to keep his *temper* within

within the bounds of moderation, and to preserve a strict spirit of candour and impartiality.

We apply this hint directly to Mr. Polwhele, with a wish that he would profit by it. If he would sit down and *seriously* review his own pamphlet, we almost think that we should receive his thanks for the advice we have given him. Certain it is, that a production more intemperate and uncandid never came under our observation. The author has taken pains to gather up instances of the folly of fanaticism, and who can doubt of success in such a pursuit? But is it from a few extravagancies that we are to judge of the character of an extensive community? Shall we, because the history of the Quakers is disgraced by the memoirs of a number of wild enthusiasts, as Nayler, and others, proscribe the peaceable and respectable society of friends? Or because some wrong-headed and gloomy fanatics in Cornwall have troubled Mr. Polwhele's parish, is the whole body of methodists to be held up to ridicule and persecution? We forbear to extract any of Mr. Polwhele's anecdotes, because we think they are, in general, not worth reading, and because the publishing such things, in this age of infidelity, may be attended with bad effects. Persons indifferently disposed to religion are apt to seize upon such instances with avidity, as furnishing, at least, some plea for their own scepticism, if not a reasonable objection against Christianity.

Mr. Polwhele mentions the names of Whitfield and Wesley with great disrespect and illiberality. They were men of eminent piety and indefatigable zeal. Their memories are deserving of honour, for they were undoubtedly honest and disinterested. The character which Mr. Cowper has given of the former, and the language of Dr. Johnson with regard to the latter, will more than repel the peevish spleen of such writers as Mr. Polwhele.

The sermon appended to this strange pamphlet is a good one, and deserved a better station than that which it occupies. There is, however, a very odd note in page 67, where the author says, that 'the law of nature is prior to the law of Revelation.' A position which is not true, if the Scriptural account of the creation is to be received as divine. The assertion is flat theism. GOD gave to Adam a law, sanctioned by a promise and a penalty.—There could be no law prior to man's existence; and the first law we read of is a revealed one.

We shrewdly suspect the soundness of Mr. Polwhele's religious principles from this circumstance; and we would recommend to his serious examination, the xviiith Article of the

the Church of England, which declares expressly, that 'They also are to be had accursed that presume to say, that every one shall be saved by the *law* or sect which he professeth, so that he be diligent to frame his life, according to that *law* and *the light of nature*. For Holy Scripture doth set out unto us only the name of Jesus Christ, whereby men must be saved.'

It is not pleasing to us to exercise severity in our critical department, but there are peculiar times and circumstances which call for this severity in strict justice. Mr. Polwhele is a clergyman, a magistrate, and a man of letters. His errors, therefore, demand more pointed observation than those of less public characters.

This Tract we notice is printed at the Anti-Jacobin press. There is suspicious ostentation in this which we cannot pass over without remark. The Review of that name has recently taken up Mr. Polwhele's cause against some other critics, with a warmth, and to an extent, beyond common partiality and ordinary affection. His pieces, especially the polemical ones, have also received the encomiums of those reviewers in a degree of profusion hardly ever equalled in the annals of criticism, and doubtless far above their real merits.

Is this the kindness of a brotherly spirit, or is it an affection of a more tender nature? We will not undertake to answer the question ourselves; but while we were pondering it, the observation of Solomon came strongly into our minds, and with it we shall conclude our critique:—'Most men will proclaim *every one* his *own goodness*; but a faithful man, who can find.'

ART. XV. *A Descriptive Tour, and Guide to the Lakes, Caves, Mountains, and other natural Curiosities in Cumberland, Westmorland, Lancashire, and a Part of the West Riding of Yorkshire. By John Housman.* 8vo. *pp.* 226. 5*s. boards. Law.*

IN an advertisement prefixed to this volume, we are told, that it 'forms part of a more extensive topographical work, by the same author (not yet published,) and that a few copies have been printed for the accommodation and convenience of such travellers as may think the whole work either too bulky, or too expensive.'

A tour to the lakes, &c. has, of late, become a fashionable summer excursion; and Mr. Housman, among the many writers upon the same subject, is intitled to the thanks of the public,

public, for his brief description, and accurate information on every thing that deserves the attention of the curious. His tour commences at Sheffield, with a particular notice of its flourishing manufacture of hardware, and its consequent increase of population and buildings. From Sheffield, Mr. Housman proceeds northwards, to Wakefield, Leeds, and Halifax; and details with fidelity the nature and extent of their different manufactures, the state of agriculture, with the soil and produce of the country. A minute description of the *Caves* in Yorkshire succeeds; after which he continues his tour towards the lakes, by way of Kendal, which is thus briefly noticed:

'On our approach to the town of Kendal, we were particularly struck with the whitened walls, and blue slated roofs of its buildings, which give the place a clean and neat appearance.

'Its situation is generally considered as greatly similar to that of the city of Bath; which, like Kendal, hangs on the southern declivity of a rocky range of hills, bordering a low vale, which is watered by the Avon; as Kendal is by the river Kent. The vale, through which the Kent flows, spreads itself considerably on each hand, varying its demensions, and winding in its course, till it reaches the estuary at Milnthorp.' p. 57.

Leaving Kendal, we are conducted to the lake *Haws-water*, which is particularly described; and from thence to Penrith, by way of Bampton and Lowther-hall, in Westmorland. After a brief description of Penrith and its vicinity, the lake *Ulls-water*, and its picturesque scenery, engage the reader's attention: from whence, with notice of the intervening country, we are conducted, by the nearest road, to Keswick; 'which is a small but neat and pleasant market-town; and in general, well built, with some good inns, for the accommodation of travellers. The town is pleasantly situated on the eastern side of an extensive and fertile vale, near the lower end of Derwent lake; and from its central situation, is much frequented by strangers on their tour to the lakes, and other curiosities in its neighbourhood.' p. 90.

The wild and mountainous district of Borrowdale, and the romantic scenery around the different lakes, in this part of Cumberland, are minutely noticed. We could make many pleasing extracts from this part of the volume; but after referring the reader to the work itself, we must content ourselves with remarking, that the inns, the state of the roads, and the distances between the different places, are particularly noticed, and the best mode of visiting the various objects of curiosity, is carefully pointed out.

'Having visited all the great and grand, the sweet and pleasing scenes in the environs of Keswick,' the traveller is next

next directed towards Ambleside. In this part of the tour, the lakes *Thirlmere* or *Leathes-water*, *Grasmere* and *Rydall-waters*, with their attendant beauties, are brought under notice. The rout then proceeds towards Lancaster, when, after describing at some length, the various scenes around the extensive lake of *Windermere*, and others in this part of Lancashire, Mr. H. concludes his tour with some remarks on the town and castle of Lancaster, and the circumjacent country.

Besides his own observations, which we are told were made in the course of his different tours, the author has had recourse to the works of several popular writers, (viz. *Gray*, *West*, *Hutchinson*, *Gilpin*, and *Radcliffe*,) from which he has extracted such passages as appear to him most interesting. Upon the whole, he has digested and arranged a concise and correct guide, which we think will be found highly useful to the visitors of those romantic scenes, and at the same time afford much information to those who have not an opportunity of examining personally the many natural curiosities within the district. The volume is well printed, with a neatly engraved view of Furness-Abbey; and is illustrated with plans of the lakes, a map of the roads, soils, &c. and an index, with the distances of places along the roads.

ART. XVI. *The Edinburgh Practice of Physic and Surgery; preceded by an Abstract of the theory of Medicine, and the Nosology of Dr. Cullen: and including upwards of five hundred authentic Formulæ, from the Books of St. Bartholomew's, St. George's, St. Thomas's, Guy's, and other Hospitals in London; and from the Lectures and Writings of the most eminent public Teachers. With four quarto Plates, neatly engraved, representing the different Instruments used in Surgery.* 8vo. *pp.* 868, *besides Indexes and Tables. Price* 14*s. Kearsley.* 1800.

THE anonymous editor of this ponderous volume informs us, in a short preface, that he has been induced to compile this work from a conviction, 'that mere directions *how to treat a disease*, unaccompanied by any precise law by which that disease is governed, or any detail of the variations to which it is subject, are not merely useless, but even pernicious;' and that he has 'availed himself of a work already, and deservedly, popular, and in its present detached form to place it within the reach of every medical student and practitioner, divested of many accidental errors, and enriched by materials drawn from the first sources of medical and chirurgical information in South Britain'.

Although the editor has not thought proper to mention the work

work which has served as the basis of the present publication, we soon discovered, upon comparing the first genus of diseases according to Cullen's nosology, that the whole is nearly a literal copy of the articles, &c. 'Medicine' and 'Surgery,' from the Encyclopædia Britannica. Far be it from us to depreciate the labour of any useful compilation, especially in medical and chirurgical sciences, where the student is necessarily obliged to waste much valuable time, before he can collect the various opinions of the most celebrated authors; yet we think it incumbent on us to observe, that the industrious editor has not uniformly paid strict attention to correctness of the press, which is of essential consequence in a work designed chiefly for the use of the student and young practitioner: thus in p. 57. l. 18. instead of 'the *prognosis* must be regulated,' we find, 'the *progress* must be regulated, &c.' Nor do we discover any material additions made by the editor to the practical part of the work, if we except the numerous and abundant formulæ which he has introduced, but which at best are only of a negative value to the inexperienced tyro. And though we have, on taking a cursory view of this bulky volume, occasionally taken notice of useful supplements inserted from earlier medical writers, yet we lament that little attention has been paid to the more modern writers. On the subject of gun-shot wounds, p. 657, &c. for instance, we find no mention whatever made of Mr. John Bell's treatise, which is one of the latest and most interesting productions on that subject. In the last chapter, entitled, 'Inoculation of the Cow-Pox,' the editor has not only given too concise an account of this very important new phenomenon in medical history, but he has likewise passed over in silence the various statements and practical results published by Dr. George Pearson, who may be considered as the founder of the new institution for inoculating that disease in the metropolis.

With all its imperfections, this compendium is one of the most complete hitherto published, on the united branches of Medicine and Surgery: and as the editor has furnished the work with proper alphabetical indexes, as well as pharmacological tables, we do not hesitate to recommend it to the attention of young surgeons in the army and navy in particular, who will find it a useful companion in their different stations. Nor should we omit to say, that the plates, annexed to this book are executed with neatness and elegance.

MONTHLY CATALOGUE,

For JULY, 1800.

DIVINITY.

ART. 17. *The Restoration of the Jews, the Crisis of all Nations; or an arrangement of the Scripture Prophecies which relate to the restoration of the Jews, and to some of the most interesting circumstances which are to accompany and distinguish that important event; with illustrations and remarks drawn from the present situation and apparent tendencies of things, both in Christian and Mahomedan countries.* By *J. Bicheno, M. A.* 8vo. *pp.* 115. 2*s.* 6*d.* *Johnson.* 1800.

THE great events which are now taking place in the world, have naturally led many serious persons to a close examination of the prophetic scriptures. Mr. Bicheno has in some former productions considered the *signs of the times* by the declarations of prophecy; and in his present performance he examines those which concern the ancient people of God. He is of opinion with many great men, that the Jews have not been preserved to this day, but for a gracious purpose; and he concludes from a careful study of the prophetic books that the restoration of this people to their own land is a thing certain. His pamphlet is curious, entertaining, and instructive. The language is plain and becoming the subject; and the arguments are of considerable weight. Mr. Bicheno discovers a mind strengthened by judgment as well as enlivened by religion. The study of the prophecies has not led him into the wild regions of hypothesis, but he keeps close to scripture testimony and to the conclusions of reason.

ART. 18. *An Examination of a Sermon, preached at Cambridge by Robert Hall, M. A. entitled Modern Infidelity, considered with respect to its influence on society; with an appendix containing observations upon a critique on the Sermon in the Monthly Review for February,* 1800. *By Anthony Robinson.* 8vo. *pp.* 61 2*s.* *Smith.*

THE applause which Mr. Hall's sermon has received from various quarters,* seems to have stirred up the envy and wrath of Mr. Robinson, to a violent pitch: and he vents his fury both upon the preacher and upon the complaisant critic whom he conceives to be Mr. Mackintosh. It is plain that Mr. Robinson could write well if he would preserve his temper, but while he declaims against intolerant zeal with great animation, he scruples not to bestow upon his reverend adversary a torrent of abuse which would disgrace Billinsgate.

* This sermon was commended in our Review for April last, but we have not been honoured with Mr. Robinson's *strong language.*

ART.

ART. 19. *Serious and candid Observations on that Part of the Bishop of Lincoln's Work, entitled Elements of the Christian Theology, which contains his Lordship's Exposition of the seventeenth Article of the Church of England. To which is annexed, Bishop Beveridge's Exposition of the same Article. In a Letter from an old Christian in the Country to his Friend in London.* 8vo. pp. 401. 2s. *Row.* 1800.

THIS *old christian* is a shrewd theologian, and maintains the literal sense of the article according to the calvinistic doctrine, with considerable strength. The pious Bishop Beveridge's exposition of this famous article, is appended to the letter as a judicious contrast to the Bishop of Lincoln's exposition of it.

POLITICS.

ART. 20. *Substance of the Speech of Thomas Jones, Esq. F. R. S. F. A. S. and M. P. on his Motion for Peace, made in the House of Commons. May* 8, 1800. *With a Copy of the Address moved for by him to his Majesty.* 8vo. 1s. 6d. *Debrett.* 1800.

Mr. JONES has in this speech stated some stubborn facts, which ministers will find great difficulty in surmounting; but his premises are generally too bold and unsupported to produce that conviction, which the orator seems so eager to establish. His chief object is, to shew the absurdity and impracticability of restoring the House of Bourbon and the ancient government of France; and he infers that his majesty should immediately enter into a negociation with the enemy, for the purpose of effecting a safe and honourable peace, and restoring the tranquillity of Europe.

ART. 21. *Speech of the Right Honourable Barry, Lord Yelverton, Chief Baron of His Majesty's Court of Exchequer, in the House of Lords of Ireland, on Saturday, March* 22, *in the Debate on the Fourth Article of a Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland. Published by Authority.* 8vo. *Wright.* 1800.

THIS is a very able and energetic argument; in which it is clearly proved, that representation takes place not in right of population, but in right of property; and that such has been the spirit and essence of the British constitution. The Noble Lord also exposes the absurdity of the assertion, that some parts of the country are not sufficiently represented, because they do not return members in proportion to the number of their inhabitants; and thence argues in support of the incorporative union of Great Britain and Ireland.

TRAVELS, &c.

ART. 22. *The Lisbon Guide, containing Directions to Invalids who visit Lisbon, with a Description of the City, and Tables of the Coin, Weights, and Measures of Portugal.* 8vo. pp. 68. 2s. *Johnson* 1800.

THE author's design in publishing this little work, is to lessen the effects of those inconveniencies in others which he had himself experienced. Sufferers under disease demand every help, and the way cannot be made too smooth and easy for the infirm step of the

sickly. This concise Vade-Mecum attends the consumptive traveller from his entering the Lisbon packet at Falmouth, to his return to his native country; cautioning him against a too hasty transition from that temperate climate to the less mild one of England, before the lungs shall have had time to recover their wonted strength. He names the medical gentlemen most celebrated for their skill in those disorders which the air of Lisbon is calculated to relieve, and points out the best inns for their accommodation. Our guide does not leave the diseased to pine over their ills, but encourages them to use exercise, and to avail themselves of every thing offered for their amusement, or the gratification of curiosity.

Assassinations, the author says, are not so frequent in Portugal as writers have represented: he allows, however, that they occur oftener there than in other countries; for he observes, 'The altar still affords a sanctuary to the murderer; absolution is venal: and the course of justice is impeded by private influence. Private revenge, therefore (adds he) is naturally resorted to by the injured, where the means of public redress are denied.'

We feel no hesitation in recommending this well written pamphlet to every valetudinarian going to Lisbon for health. It contains a great deal of useful information conveyed in a pleasing manner.

ART. 23. *Journal of a Route to Nagpore by the way of Cuttae Burrosumber and the Southern Bunjare Ghaut, in the Year 1790: with an Account of Nagpore, and a Journal from that Place to Benares, by the Soohagee pass. By D. R. Leckie, Esq. Illustrated with a Map.* 4to. *Stockdale.* 1800.

THIS journal can afford little instruction or amusement to any but to those who have occasion to travel in India, or who wish to make themselves acquainted with the topography of the parts through which the author has travelled. To such persons it may prove both interesting and useful.

TOPOGRAPHY.

ART. 24. *Observations upon the Town of Cromer, considered as a Watering place, and the Picturesque Scenery in its Neighbourhood. By Edmund Bartell, jun.* 8vo. 2*s.* 6*d.* *Hurst.* 1800.

THIS production is written with ease and spirit, and affords many pleasing specimens of the author's good taste, in selecting and describing the picturesque scenery in the environs of Cromer. He divides his subject into seven sections, according to his different excursions, each of which begins and ends at Cromer. A very striking view, sketched by Mr. Bartell, makes us regret that he has not introduced others into his book. He had, we are informed, finished several, but found it necessary to confine himself to one only, on account of the additional price they would have put upon the publication. However meritorious his endeavours may be to confer distinction, as a watering place, upon Cromer; they will not,

we

we apprehend, prove successful, while that town remains destitute, during the present propensity to fashionable dissipation, of those indispensable requisites, a theatre, public rooms, balls, and card parties.

MEDICINE, &c.

ART. 25. *Some Observations on the Bilious Fevers of* 1797, 1798, *and* 1799. *By Richard Pearson, M. D. Physician to the General Hospital, near Birmingham, and Member of the London College of Physicians.* 8vo. *pp.* 30. *London. Seeley.*

DURING the last three years, a fever has frequently appeared in this country; which, under certain circumstances, is propagated by contagion, in many places prevails epidemically, is very irregular in its type, and diversified in its symptoms; but which, from its leading phenomena, may be termed a *Bilious Fever*. Dr. Pearson, furnishes us with a succinct description of this disease, and explains the symptoms which generally accompany it; together with the most successful mode of treatment. He gives judicious hints relative to venæsection in the different stages of this fever, but advises to dispense with that evacuation in the cases of infants and children; though the author observes that topical bleedings have always afforded relief, even in those instances, when administered during the first stage of the disorder. Speaking of cathartics, he advises powerful doses of calomel with a double proportion of antimonial powder; and clysters also deserve particular commendation, in every stage of the disorder. As this fever commonly appears under the form of a remittent, Dr. Pearson disapproves of the Peruvian bark, when the remissions become more distinct; because that drug invariably disagreed, till the fever had been reduced, by other remedies, to a true *tertian*; or until it had fairly spent itself, and nothing but mere debility, and its concomitant nocturnal sweats remained. Yet much benefit was derived, during the intermissions, from the columbo root, a slight infusion of the angustura bark, and some other bitters. These, and especially the former, agreed best when combined with vitriolated kali, or with an alkaline salt, such as soda. The diet and regimen prescribed by the author to his febrile patients, in general, appear to us judicious; though it were to be wished that he had given us a more satisfactory account of those particulars, which either agreed or disagreed with different constitutions: without such a detail, little good can result to practitioners from his description.

Dr. Pearson concludes this interesting pamphlet with one account of the management of particular symptoms, which were, delirium and head-ach; incessant vomiting; cough and oppression of the breath; sharp cholic pains of the bowels; spasms with chilliness or deliquium; profuse diarrhœa; night sweats; restless nights; costiveness; aphthæ, and ulcers on the tongue. Useful hints are given on each of these points; and we trust the author will soon be enabled to publish, as he has promised, an abstract of the cases of this fever; which will be read with satisfaction by every medical man.

ART.

ART. 26. *Reflections on the Cow-Pox, illustrated by Cases to prove it an absolute security against the Small-Pox; addressed in a Letter to Dr Jenner, from William Fermor, Esq.* 8vo. 1s 6d. pp. 47. *Oxford, Cooke, Hanwell, and Parker; London, Robson.* 1800.

THIS is a well written pamphlet, published with the laudable design of contributing to assuage the efforts of, and if possible annihilate, one of the most loathsome diseases under which the human race has suffered.

Mr. Fermor has cited several cases at large, and given a long list of persons who have been inoculated with the cow-pox; all tending to prove its milder nature, as well as its power to exonerate the patient from future infection of either that or the small-pox. He recommends practitioners, however, to be well assured by ocular evidence, that their patients have received the vaccine infection; as he observes that he has seen it applied three or four, and in one instance six times without effect. Mr. Fermor's reflections and testimonies cannot but add strength to the growing confidence in the new practice; which we most sincerely hope may prove as lastingly beneficial to mankind, as its most sanguine abettors expect it to be.

NOVELS.

ART. 27. *Constantia Neville: or, the West Indian. A Novel in three Volumes. By Helena Wells.* 12mo. 3 *Vols.* 15s. *sewed. Cadell and Davis; Creech, Edinburgh.* 1800.

WE sincerely wish that all the Novels with which the press teems almost weekly, were as free from dangerous principles, impure sentiment, and seductive example, as Constantia Neville. The morality of the novel is in every respect unobjectionable, the story possesses sufficient interest; and the language, with a few exceptions, in which instances of the false sublime occur, is strong and unaffected. In the delineation of character the author has not been happy. She is defective both in boldness and delicacy of expression; but the examples, many of which are copied from actual life, are in general calculated to produce improvement. She has evidently made it her object to convey instruction under a pleasing form, and we think, that the minds and the hearts of her young readers will be enlightened and improved by her labours.

POETRY.

ART. 28. *Ode to the Memory of William Cowper, Esq. By Thomas Gisborne, M. A.* 4to. 1s. *Cadell.* 1800.

IF the name of Cowper be dear to every poetic reader, as one most favoured of the Sons of Song; by those who enjoyed a personal knowlege of his benevolent and unassuming character, his memory will ever be revered with the most exalted enthusiasm. Whether Mr. Gisborne is to be ranked in the former or latter class we cannot ascertain, since the subject of his Epicedium is wholly considered as a suffering

a suffering saint, who is summoned by his heavenly master to receive an eternal recompence for long and grievous trials here. The Ode thus opens:

I.

'Seraph!——from Heaven's eternal throne
Slow the solemn accents roll—
'Thou by whose hand on David's favour'd soul
Through clouds of grief his mercy shone:
To him, whom now 'tis thine to guard,
A blessing in afflictions form convey.
Go, gently on the Christian bard
The wand of sorrow lay.'

II.

'Th' obedient spirit flies.
Aid to Salvation's heirs ordain'd to lend,
Ministrant hosts his flight attend.
Hark to the song that rends the skies!
'From the flame's refining power
More pure the gold of Ophir flows:
From affliction's fiery hour
More bright the Christian's virtue glows.
Bard, lov'd of heav'n! thy saviour's face
Though clouds and darkness hide;
'Tis but a moment. Canst thou doubt his grace?
For thee the Saviour died.'

III.

'Around th' unconscious bard with pitying gaze
The heavenly squadrons stand;
With pealing swell and solemn pause
He sings the great Redeemer's praise
Nigh the raptur'd Seraph draws
With smiles of love he waves his hand,
And cries, 'Tis Mercy,' while he lays
On COWPER's brow the wand.
With nerves unstrung, and aspect pale,
The son of sorrow lies:
And sad and wildering visions sail
Before his vacant eyes,'

The Christian bard is then called to 'make the Heaven he sang his own.—"

——————'Awake, awake,'
Proclaims th' incarnate word;
'Servant of God! well done; partake
The glories of thy Lord.'

We expected something less prosaic from the practised pen of Mr. Gisborne. His tribute is judiciously inscribed to Lady Hesketh, whose angel-watchfulness and guardian care contributed to cheer the life of Cowper, till she nearly sacrificed her own.

THE

THE DRAMA.

ART. 29. *Indiscretion, a Comedy, in Five Acts, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane. By Prince Hoare, Author of the Prize, my Grandmother, Sighs, Mamhoud, &c. &c.* 8vo. 2*s*. *Barker.* 1800.

ALTHOUGH this Comedy has not in its representation been attended with the complete success which has crowned several of Mr. Hoare's pieces, it possesses many strong claims to public favour. The diction is judiciously varied; the characters are prominently marked, and the sentiments derive, in general, great influence from their immediate connection with the subject.

The elopement of *Julia* from her father's house, forms the groundwork of the plot. She flies to her lover *Clermont*, but indignant at the degradation to which her imprudence has exposed her, in consequence of his dishonourable proposals she returns to her father, confesses her breach of duty, and implores his pardon. As she refuses, however, to give up the name of her supposed seducer, she is refused an asylum. In this situation she determines to ascertain the real state of her lover's affection; disguises herself in the male attire, and having found that his repentance and passion are equally sincere, a reconciliation is at length effected with her father, who consents to the union of the lovers. An under-plot is formed from *Sir Marmaduke Maxim's* expedient of advertising for a wife. His application is answered by an old maid of the most forbidding aspect; and the interview leads to a ridiculous and entertaining explanation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ART. 31. *Hints for History, respecting the attempt on the King's Life, 15th of May*, 1800. *Published in the Hopes of increasing the Fund for the Erection of the Naval Pillar. By the Rev. Sir Herbert Croft, Bart.* 8vo. 1*s*. 6*d*. *Wright.* 1800.

THIS paltry production is a motly gleaning from the public prints of the day, and the only information with which the Rev. Bart. supplies his readers is, that Sir Wm. Scott was his college tutor, that Lord Eldon will hereafter be called the great Lord Eldon, and that he has had the honour of receiving from the Prince of Wales repeated and uncommon kindnesses.

The poetry of Sir Herbert is not superior to his prose; and we hope that his better judgment, and the advice of his friends, will prevent him from exposing his inability by publishing his promised series of satires on the 19th century.

ART. 32. *A Dictionary of Conversation. Small* 8vo. *Ridgway.*

THIS is an elegant and judicious selection of subjects and helps for conversation, arrayed under specific heads in alphabetical order. The anecdotes are given in the manner of the French *Ana*; and the remarks are those of the most eminent men that have lived in all countries and in all times.

ART.

ART. 33. *The Spirit of the Public Journals for* 1799. *Being an Impartial Selection of the most exquisite Jeux d'Esprits that appear in the Newspapers and other Publications. With Explanatory Notes. Vol. III. To be continued Annually.* 12*mo.* 5*s. Ridgway.*

THE obvious utility of a selection like the present, which arrests and makes permanent those admirable specimens of wit, humour, and satire, by which the daily newspapers are so frequently enlivened, and which, though known to be the productions of the principal wits and poets of the age, would, from the nature of the vehicles in which they are originally given to the world, die with the day of their publication, excites our surprize that such a work had not been produced till within these last three years.

The Editor professes a perfect impartiality in his selections, and declares that 'no political bias has in any one instance affected the conduct of this volume.' On a perusal of his entertaining *melange*, we do not see any reason to controvert the assertion; and we think he has acted judiciously in rendering the work more miscellaneous than were the former volumes; which, in the opinion of many persons, were too exclusively political.

ART. 34. *A Defence of the Associate Synod against the Charge of Sedition. Addressed to William Porteous, D. D. in reply to his Pamphlet, entituled 'The New Light examined; or, Observations on the Proceedings of the Associate Synod against their own Standards.' By James Peddie, Minister of the Associate Congregation of Bristo-Street, Edinburgh.* 8*vo. pp.* 78. 1*s.* 1800.

THIS pamphlet is written in a bold and masterly style; though in a very indignant spirit. Mr. Peddie has defended the cause of his brethren with great ability, and evidently with complete success. Sometimes, however, his language is intemperate: and he lets slip an expression now and then against Dr. Porteous, which is unbecoming his own youth and the respect due to the years and profession of his antagonist. As we have not met with the pamphlet to which this is a reply, we can say nothing upon the particular merits of the controversy.

ART. 35. *Spoils won in the Day of Battle, and dedicated to the Use of the Church of Christ; or God's gracious Dealings with the Author, Francis Hews.* 12*mo. pp.* 205. 3*s. Gurney.*

THIS delectable narrative informs us, that the author is a Baptist teacher and druggist at Dunstable, where he has got many enemies, whom he abuses by name in the most libellous language. We are in doubt to which place he ought to be sent, whether to Bridewell for correction, or to Bedlam for a cure.

ART. 36. *Narrative of the Deportation to Cayenne, and Shipwreck on the Coast of Scotland, of J. J. Job Aime, written by himself; with Observations on the present State of that Colony, and of the Negroes, and an Account of the Situation of the deported Persons at the Time of his Escape.* 8vo. 5*s*. *Wright.* 1800.

THIS narrative forms a very interesting addition to that of Ramel. It gives a melancholy and affecting history of the sufferings experienced by the author and Gilbert Desmolieres, on their passage from France to Cayenne, and of the cruelties exercised against them there, by the agents of the faction that predominated on the 18th Fructidor. The state of that colony is accurately described, and the whole appears to be written with that simplicity of expression and vivacity of representation, for which the character of Job Aime hath been distinguished during the whole of the revolution.

ART. 37. *An Examination of the Merits and Tendency of the Pursuits of Literature. By W. Burdon, A. M. Formerly Fellow of Emanuel College, Cambridge. Part I. pp.* 96. *II.* 143. 8vo. 5. 6*d*. *Clarke.*

THE author of the Pursuits of Literature, wrapped up in the seven-fold garment of secrecy, must undoubtedly feel a great enjoyment at the pains which the public are taking to find him out. He has met with abuse in abundance; but he has also had the satisfaction of receiving a copious share of praise and popular applause. His vigour and his learning are unquestionable, whatever may be thought of his opinions and his spirit. Mr. Burdon, however, is so splenetic as to deny him the possession of any merit at all. Wedded closely to the new philosophy, he grows very angry at the rough treatment which his democratic and Socinian friends have experienced from the author of Pursuits of Literature. His examination is conducted with sufficient minuteness, and it must be admitted that he convicts the author of many blunders in his quotations. In some respects also, his strictures on the censures in that work are just: but, upon the whole, this examination is a hypercritical performance, and will not lessen the reputation of the Pursuits of Literature. Mr. Burdon promises another pamphlet on this subject, and he gives a hint of knowing the author, but he has not pointed out the object of his suspicions.

ART. 38. *Chatterton and Love and Madness. A Letter from Denmark to Mr. Nichols, Editor of the Gentleman's Magazine, &c. By the Rev. Sir Herbert Croft, Bart.* 12mo. *pp.* 30. 1*s*. *Wright.* 1800.

IT appears from this curious epistle, that Mr. Southey, the well-known author of several poetical productions, has undertaken an edition of Chatterton's works for the benefit of the sister and niece of that extraordinary boy. Not content with prosecuting this liberal plan in the best manner he could, Mr. Southey publishes a letter

letter in the Monthly Magazine, charging Sir Herbert with having obtained some of Chatterton's letters from his mother, under a promise of returning them in an hour; instead of which, he took them with him to London, and gave them to the public in his novel of Love and Madness. On being accused of duplicity, he sent ten pounds to be divided between the mother and daughter, and promised greater things, as a *public subscription*, &c. none of which have been fulfilled to this day. At the time when this letter appeared, Sir Herbert was at Hamburgh, from whence he writes a long epistle to the editor of the Gentleman's Magazine, in which it was published, and now makes its appearance in a separate form. The Reverend Baronet takes a world of pains to shew how very liberal he was in bestowing ten pounds for what produced him a considerable sum, as Love and Madness had, in consequence of the letters, a very great sale. He abuses Mr. Southey with being a democrat, and an execrable poet. The political principles, or the political merits of that gentleman, have nothing to do with the accusation: The question is, hath Mr. Southey brought forward a true charge? On carefully examining the present pamphlet, we think that Sir Herbert has not disproved it. He says, indeed, a great deal about himself, his Baronetcy, his literary connections, his dictionary, and his intimacy with the great; and he likewise says much about Mr. Southey's jacobinism, his bad poetry, the meanness of Bristol, and such like things; but the charge stands stubborn and unshaken. The old adage says, that *honours change manners*, if so, it is to be regretted in the present instance, that they have changed for the worse.

ART. 39. *A Mother's Advice to her Son and Daughter. By the Marchioness de Lambert.* 18*mo.* 2*s. Vernor & Hood.* 1800.

THE advice here given, is delivered in a series of preceptive paragraphs, which are powerfully calculated to impress an habitual sense of rectitude upon the minds of youth: nor is it possible that they can be read without advantage by those of riper years. A rich vein of solid sense, acute observation, rational caution, and dignified morality, distinguishes the maternal admonitions of the Marchioness de Lambert; and can rarely fail, we should hope, of awakening in every ingenuous heart that ardent love of true honour and virtue, which may stimulate to the noblest efforts of generosity and social worth.

ART. 40. *Further Thoughts on the present State of Public Opinion; being a Continuation of a Timely Appeal to the common Sense of the People of Great Britain in general, and of the Inhabitants of Buckinghamshire in particular, on the present Situation of Affairs. By J. Penn, Esq.* 8vo. 4*s. Hatchard.* 1800.

MR. PENN seems to have put together a number of loose passages that have not, even when they relate to the same subject, a very near connection with each other. The book has neither beginning, middle, nor end. There are some just and even brilliant thoughts, not unhap-

pily expressed; but they are very few, and therefore the more conspicuous.

'Apparent rari nantes in gurgite vasto.'

DICTIONARIES.

ART. 41. *The Union Dictionary; containing all that is truly useful in the Dictionaries of Johnson, Sheridan, and Walker; the Orthography and Explanatory Matter selected from Dr. Johnson; the Pronunciation adjusted according to Mr. Walker, with the Addition of Mr. Sheridan's Pronunciation of those Words wherein these two eminent Orthoepists differ. The whole designed to present to the Reader, at one View, the Orthography, Explanation, Pronunciation, and Accentuation of all the finest and most approved Terms in the English Language. By Thomas Browne, A. M.* 8vo. 8s. *Bound. Wilkie.* 1800.

AFTER so copious a title page, our account of this dictionary will be brief. We are glad to see so many efforts made to settle the orthoepy of our language, and to spread the knowlege of it in a cheap and portable form. It will have the good effect of delivering us from the corrupt pronunciation which is at present so common, and will probably tend to eradicate in a great measure many of the provincial dialects. The multiplication of dictionaries, therefore, on this plan is to be commended, provided no arbitrary standards are set up on a false principle.

That now before us has considerable claim to our approbation, being of a portable size, well printed on an excellent paper, and, as far as we have examined, correct. Mr. Browne has judiciously prefixed to his work prosodial rules and elements, selected from Sheridan and Walker.

These rules and elements are clearly digested, and will serve as good helps to persons of ordinary capacities, and whose education has been contracted within common limits.

The title is an apposite one, and as the compiler gives directions to the Irish, Scotch, and Welch, to correct their errors in pronouncing, it renders the title still more happy.

EDUCATION.

ART. 42. *The World in Miniature; containing a curious and faithful Account of the different Countries in the World, compiled from the best Authorities; with proper References to the most essential Rules of the French Language, prefixed to the Work; and the Translation of the difficult Words, and Idiomatical Expressions. By Nicholas Hamel.* 12mo. *Hurst.* pp. 251. 3s. 6d. *Bound.* 1800.

THIS volume is intended by the author as a supplement to his French grammar and exercise book; the favourable reception and rapid sale of which, he mentions with exultation. We do not for our parts perceive the utility of this supplement, which is a poor compilation taken from common geographical grammars. The essential rules of the French syntax in twelve pages, are the best part of the book.

BIOGRAPHIA

BIOGRAPHIA LITERARIA.

AS the main intention of our undertaking, like that of all other reviews, is to lay before the public the merits of literary works; so is this distinct part of it designed to give our readers a brief knowlege of those literary persons whose labours and lives may be thought interesting, and deserving of remembrance after death.

WILLIAM COWPER.

IN the death of Mr. Cowper, literature has lost a poet peculiarly favoured by the muses. He was born at Berkhamstead Herts, in 1722, and educated at Westminster, but as the place of clerk of the house of lords was reserved for him, he was not sent to either of the universities, but to the temple to finish his studies. He was the son of John Cowper, D. D. rector of Berkhamstead, and chaplain in ordinary to his majesty, by Ann daughter of Roger Donné, gent. of Ludham-hall, Norfolk Although we cannot say of our poet, that, like Voltaire he broke his father's heart by applying himself to poetry to the utter neglect of the law, yet we may with confidence assert of him as Hume did of himself, that he has often been found with a Virgil in his hand when he was thought to have been studying Vinnius. Mr. Cowper very early contracted a love for poetry and retirement, and which, from a natural timidity of mind, and constitutional languor of body, the consequence of want of health, he sought every occasion to indulge in. From his early intimacy however with the present lord Thurlow, we may reasonably imagine he had no insuperable objection to passing a convivial hour.

His manner and conversation by degrees became gloomy, and in this disposition he formed an intimate friendship with the Rev. Mr. Newton while minister of Olney, in Buckinghamshire, from which connection he is supposed to have adopted the system of religion denominated calvinistic methodism. His first volume of poems, published in 1782, is on various and grave subjects; on truth, the progress of error, charity, &c. and of not less various merit. In his poem on conversation, there is more sprightliness of style, but many of the verses throughout the whole book are too prosaic to deserve that admiration which was so justly bestowed on his subsequent works. In 1785, he published his task in six books, 'occasioned' as he informed his readers by a lady, fond of blank verse, demanding a poem of that kind, and giving him a sofa for a subject; to that, he connected other subjects, so that instead of the trifle first intended, he made what he calls 'a serious affair of it,'—a volume. Though this work is not quite free from some of the faults imputed to the former volume of his poems, yet for originality of thought, strength of argument, and poignancy of satire, it has been deemed, by very good judges, to be scarcely inferior to any thing of the kind that had appeared in the English language for many years. Nothing can equal the humourous manner in which he traces the progress refinement in sedentary luxury from the joint stool on which immortal Alfred swayed the scepter of his infant realms to the invention and adoption of the accomplised sofa. From this indulgence however he hopes to live a stranger.

'The

——————'The sofa suits
The gouty limb, 'tis true; but gouty limb,
Though on a sofa, may I never feel!'

The above topic is beautifully contrasted by his remarks on the benefits derived from exercise, occasioned by contemplating the thresher at work.

'Like a coy maiden, *ease*, when courted most
Farthest retires——an idol, at whose shrine
Who oftenest sacrifice are favoured least.'

The gaity of innocence, the desire of novelty, with other subjects throughout the six books which make the volume, are treated of in the same agreeable manner; the transitions in many being most happily contrived.

His poem entitled Tirocinium, contains some severe strictures on the mode of education adopted in our public schools; and it cannot be denied that there was ground for the author to found his animadversions upon.

The most extensive but by no means the most successful of Mr. Cowper's labours, is his translation of Homer's Iliad and Odyssey, into blank verse, published in 1791. Mr. Pope pleased his readers by consulting the genius of our own language, and the times; our author failed to give equal entertainment by too much consulting the spirit of his original. Another of the author's works which may be enumerated with, but not compared to, the rest, was 'The power of grace illustrated,' in six letters from a minister of the reformed church, to the Rev. John Newton, of St. Mary Woolnoth, London. The subject of these letters is calculated to bewilder the weak head, and not like his former writings to mend the wavering heart.

The writings of Mr. Cowper are a true picture of his disposition, sometimes profoundly grave, at other times highly gay. His facetious popular ballad of John Gilpin, which is known to every body, must have been the production of a merry and witty mood; a trifle which though not to be put in competition with any one of his other productions, nevertheless served by its humour to make the author more known than all his other pieces put together.

Mr. Cowper answered Thelyphthora, the work of his relation the Rev. Mr. Madan, by his anti-Thelyphthora, but as he had a great regard for the family of that gentleman, he suppressed its circulation. He was the writer also of several hymns in the Olney collection, and of some fugitive pieces published in the journals at different times.

Our poet spent a great deal of his time at Cole Green, during the minority of the late Lord Cowper his relation, for he liked that retired spot, and always found the greatest consolation of life in those rural walks of nature. The cypress and the laurel by turns appeared to have engaged his eye. It may be inferred however that he sat too much in the shade of the former, during his last years, since it appears that his melancholy grew so much upon him at last as to deprive him of his reason. Such are the laurels, such the felicities the most admired poets are heirs to! On reading many of their lives, one is ready to exclaim with Gresset,

'Je lis les noms des poetes fameux;
Ou sont les noms des poetes heureux.'

Mr. Cowper died at East Dereham, Norfolk, April 25th, 1800. at the age of 68. His funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Newton, in St. Mary Woolnoth church, Lombard-street, on Sunday 11th May.

BRYAN

BRYAN EDWARDS.

THIS gentleman, though a merchant, has an undisputed claim to notice in the Republic of Letters. In 1784, he published 'Thoughts on the late Proceedings of Government, respecting the Trade of the West India Islands with the United States of America.' A Speech, also, which he delivered at a free Conference between the Council and Assembly of Jamaica, held the 25th of Nov. 1789, on the subject of Mr. Wilberforce's propositions in the House of Commons concerning the Slave Trade, has been printed; but his most distinguished performance is, 'The History, Civil and Commercial, of the British Colonies in the West Indies,' 2 vols 4to. A work which proves the author to have possessed the blended knowlege of the naturalist, politician, and merchant. On the subject of the population and culture of those interesting portions of the British empire, Mr. Edwards's Researches are profound, and his observations extensive. He proceeds in his design like an able philosopher, and concludes it like a true patriot. His style is so dignified, and his descriptive scenery so splendid, that his pen has been compared to the pencil of Claude. His character and description of the manners of the Charaibe tribe are animated and highly engaging. He attracted, as he could not fail to do, the admiration of the fair of our own island, by the manner in which he spake of the tyranny of that fierce race of men over their wives, whom they refuse the privilege of eating in their company. 'The first visible proof (says this elegant writer) that a people are emerging from savage manners, is a display of tenderness towards the female sex.'

On the subject of peopling the West India Islands with negroes from Africa, Mr. Edwards evinces great philanthropy. He laments that so nefarious a commerce was ever established, but he defends the present planters from the intemperate charges the enemies to the Slave Trade have brought against them. His description of those slaves called Mandingoes is extremely affecting; they are natives of the windward coast of the vast continent of Africa, and are there Mohammedans. He says, he has possessed slaves from that country who could repeat many passages of the Coran, and could write Arabic fluently.

His whole work, as an elegant and accurate history, is interesting even to those who have no immediate connexion with the West Indies; but one part of it demands in an especial manner the consideration of every one who undertakes to legislate for the sugar colonies. The present impolitic and illiberal system, he says, must one day be abandoned. The provisional bill presented to the House of Commons, in 1782, for the purpose of reviving the beneficial intercourse that existed before the late American war, between the United States and the British sugar islands, would have proved the truth of his reasoning, had it passed: it would, moreover, he adds, 'probably have saved from the horrors of famine 15,000, unoffending negroes, who miserably perished (in Jamaica alone) from the sad effects of the fatal restrictive system which prevails.' It is Mr. Edwards's opinion, that we may ruin our sugar islands, and ourselves also, in the attempt to prevent the intercourse; but it is an experiment,' adds he, 'which God and nature have marked out as impossible to succeed. It is forbidding men to help each other; men, who by their wants, their climate, and productions, stand in need of mutual assistance, and who are able to supply it.' This opinion so pronounced, of one so well informed, must surely have excited beneficial reflections in the minds of many of our wisest and most humane legislators.

Mr. Edwards, in 1796, published 'The Proceedings of the Governor and Assembly of Jamaica, in regard to the Maroon Negroes;' and the year following, 'An Historical Survey of the French Colony in the Island of St.

St. Domingo.' 1 vol 4to. A work which has added another laurel to the brow of this able and judicious hiſtorian.

Mr. Edwards was greatly indisposed while on his last production, but he was unwilling the light he carried about him should be entombed. He was chosen a member of parliament for Grampound, in Cornwall, at the last general election, and was elected a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies. He died at his house in the Polygon, near Southampton, July 16, 1800. There is reason to believe this indefatigable gentleman has employed some portion of his time since the publication of his history of the West Indies, in endeavouring to establish what he hinted at in one of the Appendixes of that work, viz. that the Charaibe, so different from the other inhabitants of the West India Islands, is of Oriental extraction. Should any notes tending to establish so important a fact be found among his posthumous papers, it is sincerely to be hoped, they will not be withheld from the public, should they not appear in the third volume already announced.

MALLET DU PAN.

THIS eminent political writer died of a consumption at the Count de Lally Tollendal's, at Richmond in Surry, on the 10th of May, 1800. He was a native and a citizen of Geneva, but quitted that republic early in life, and repaired to the capital of France, where for several years he conducted the '*Mercure de Paris*' a journal of celebrity, and distinguished in an especial manner for the knowlege it displayed and the vigour of style in which it was written. M. Mallet du Pan gave in that paper for near three years, an analysis of the debates of the two first assemblies, but his writings in general drew upon him the hostility of Brissot and the chief revolutionists of the time, so as after the events of the 10th of August 1792, to compel him to quit France. The next year he published at Brussels '*Considerations sur la nature de la Revolution de France*, &c. And at Leyden in 1794, exposed to the world '*Les dangers qui menacent l'Europe.*' He removed to Vienna after the French took Brussels, but left that city with the view of returning to Switzerland: his design however was frustrated by the French interest, when he finally took up his residence in England. Here he was encouraged to resume his *Mercure*, but whatever might be its effect in resisting the influence of French principles, it created a schism among the party professing to oppose those principles. While he expressed his doubts of the successful issue of the struggle by the powers of war, from the absence of a common object and common interest, the Emigrants and others in arms seemed to throw the words of Ajax at this second Ulysses.

'Tutius est fictis igitur contendere verbis,
Quam pugnare manu————'

By these dissensions, and especially by his falling out with Peltier who had been his coadjutor, he was constrained to discontinue the Aglo-Gallican Mercury, a few weeks before his death. He was buried on the 15th of May, in Richmond church-yard.